

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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**PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
OF CHINA**

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CONTINUATION

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A 1

GENERAL

NPC RATIFIES TREATY WITH JAPAN, ACCORD WITH ROMANIA

OW161319Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW

[Text] The third session of the Fifth NPC Standing Committee was held in Peking today. The plenary session today ratified the peace and friendship treaty between the People's Republic of China and Japan and the agreement on long-term economic and technical cooperation between the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The plenary session was attended by Chairman Yeh Chien-ying and Vice Chairmen Soong Ching-ling, Nieh Jung-chen, Ulanfu, Wu Te, Wei Kuo-ching, Chen Yun, Li Ching-chaun, Tsai Chang, Teng Ying-chao, Saifudin, Liao Cheng-chih, Chi Peng-fei, Ngapo Ngawang-jigme, Chou Chien-jen, Hsu Te-heng and Hu Chueh-wen of the NPC Standing Committee.

The session was also attended by Vice Premier Keng Piao of the State Council, Huang Huo-ching, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, and Wang Wei-kang, vice president of the Supreme People's Court, in the capacity of observer.

A report on the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty and an explanatory note concerning the agreement on long-term economic and technical cooperation between China and Romania were delivered by Vice Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung.

The plenary session unanimously approved the resolutions on the peace and friendship treaty between the People's Republic of China and Japan and the agreement on long-term economic and technical cooperation between the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Group discussions were held at today's afternoon session to conscientiously study and examine the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty and the Sino-Romanian agreement on long-term economic and technical cooperation. All members expressed their views enthusiastically. They unanimously held that under today's international situation, the signing of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty is of great immediate importance and far-reaching historical significance. This treaty not only politically sums up the Sino-Japanese relations (at present), but also provides a new starting point for further development of the relations between the two countries. The treaty has not only received a warm welcome and support from the peoples of China and Japan but also extensive support and praise in Asia and throughout the world.

The members also held that the signing of the Sino-Romanian agreement on long-term economic and technical cooperation is helpful for further consolidating and developing the fraternal friendship between the Chinese and Romanian people as well as for developing the economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. The plenary session will be continued on 17 and 18 August.

NCNA COMMENTARY ON USSR, PRC, JAPAN VIEWS OF HEGEMONY

OW162115Y Peking NCNA in English 2040 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW

[NCNA correspondent's commentary: "Ignominious Bankruptcy of Hegemonism"]

[Text] Peking, 16 Aug--The China-Japan treaty of peace and friendship signed in Peking on August 12 has expressed the common aspirations of the people of China and Japan and all the peace-loving people throughout the world against hegemonism. It stipulates that neither of the contracting parties "should seek hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region or in any other region and that each is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony."

China and Japan assume the obligation not to seek hegemony and clearly include the anti-hegemony clause into the treaty. This is a pioneering undertaking in concluding treaties among nations. The China-Japan treaty will not only promote the further development of the friendly relations between the two countries but will make positive contributions to peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and in the rest of the world. Therefore, this treaty has been warmly praised and welcomed by public opinion in the world and in Southeast Asian countries in particular.

But Moscow's reaction to the treaty is, as expected, completely different. Its news agency TASS declared that the treaty has a "dangerous character" and that the article on opposition to hegemonism "is directed against the Soviet Union." The Soviet paper IZVESTIYA called the treaty a "shady deal" between Peking and Tokyo which has caused what it says "serious concern" in the Soviet Union. The China-Japan treaty is a bilateral treaty and no article or provision in it has referred to the Soviet Union by name. But why the Soviet Union feels that the mention of opposition to hegemonism is meant to oppose it? If the Soviet Union does not pursue hegemonism, why should the anti-hegemony article have caused it "serious concern?" There are more than 150 countries in the world and only the Soviet Union is sensitive to this article. Why?

The reason is very simple. The anti-hegemonic article has touched the Soviet Union to the quick. Former Soviet Ambassador to Japan Troyanovskiy declared in an undisguised manner that "we consider any treaty containing an anti-hegemony clause in whatever form as something hostile to the Soviet Union." What he means is very clear: First, the Soviet Union has admitted that hegemonism is the synonym of the Soviet Union; second, the Soviet Union has pursued hegemonism and is pursuing and will pursue it; third, the Soviet Union is allowed to enforce hegemonism but others are not allowed to oppose it.

For a long time, the Soviet Union has acted according to such a hegemonist logic, trying its utmost to obstruct the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan and undermine the conclusion of the China-Japan treaty of peace and friendship. If not only rabidly attacks and defames China's foreign policy but also tries to drive a wedge into the relations between China and Japan in an attempt to undermine Sino-Japanese friendship. TASS alleged on August 9 that "Peking tries all means possible with an attempt to drag Japan into its orbit of anti-Soviet strategy." But the acclaim given to the treaty by Japanese official quarters and public opinion has demonstrated that such a plot of Moscow is futile.

To sabotage the conclusion of the treaty and prevent the inclusion into it an anti-hegemony clause, the Soviet Union has exerted tremendous pressure on Japan in the political, economic and military fields.

On June 19 this year, Soviet ambassador to Japan read a "Soviet Government statement" to the Japanese Government, openly declaring that "the Soviet Union cannot be an onlooker" with regard to how Japan should handle its relations with China. This is indeed an out-and-out imperialist language and a crude interference in the internal affairs of Japan. We should like to ask: Does the Soviet Union recognize Japan is an independent and sovereign state? Does the Soviet Union think that Japan has the right to handle its relations with any other country? And what right does the Soviet Union have to teach Japan what it should do and what it should not.

PRAVDA said with a threatening tone on July 19 that if Japan signed the treaty with China, it "cannot but lead to complications in Japanese-Soviet relations, cannot but damage the good-neighbourly relations between our two countries."

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This mouthpiece of Moscow warned that "such actions cannot pass tracelessly," and "the Soviet side in this case will have to make certain conclusions and to introduce corrections into its policy towards Japan." This is diplomatic blackmail pure and simple, which revealed to the full the fundamental elements of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union including its policy towards Japan.

Apart from its political blackmail, the Soviet Union also exerted economic and military blackmail against Japan. Political commentator of IZVESTIYA V. Kudryavtsev said in an interview with the Japanese paper ASAHI SHIMBUN on July 21 that if the anti-hegemony clause was included into the China-Japan treaty, "the Soviet Government will have to take some defensive measures in the economic, science and technology, and defence fields against Japan," such measures as Moscow took after Sino-Soviet disputes--deploying a large number of troops on the border.

When the talks on the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty were nearing an agreement, the Soviet Union came out with an announcement on August 4 to postpone indefinitely the signing of the Japan-Soviet fishery cooperation agreement.

After the Japanese Government decided to reopen the talks on the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty last May, the Soviet Union, defying the protest of the Japanese Government, blatantly announced the waters off Etorofu as a dangerous area for a live ammunition practice. Additionally, the Soviet Union carried out a large-scale offensive military practice for long-range air transport and landing around the area with Etorofu Island as its centre. It has also reinforced its military bases in Etorofu, Kunashiri and Shikotan islands. It is also expanding its navy and air bases along the southern part of Sakhalin Island (Kuyeh Island). At present, the number of Soviet fighters and bombers in and around Japan's four northern islands and Sakhalin Island has exceeded 300, according to Japanese press reports. The advance bases of the Soviet Navy in the Far East has been pushed 500 kilometres southward from Vladivostok (Haishenwei), posing a grave threat to the security of Japan.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has controlled the Japan Sea which has actually been turned into a Soviet lake. The frequent presence of Soviet aircraft and warships around the Japanese Soya, Tsugaru and Tsushima straits show that they have become the free passages for Soviet southward thrust.

The strategic and offensive military operations of the Soviet Union in the Far East and the Pacific were not only carried out in its rivalry with the United States for global strategy. Some of the manoeuvres were also aimed at preventing Japan from signing the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty. All this fully demonstrates that in order to prevent Japan from signing the treaty with China, the Soviet Union has ridden roughshod over and bullied others too much.

No imperialist powers who engaged in aggression, expansion and intervention have not been opposed and defeated thoroughly. In the world today it will absolutely not do for the Soviet Union to push hegemonism frantically and not to allow others to oppose it.

UNITED STATES

PRC APPROVES U.S. CANCELLATION OF COMPUTER SALES TO USSR

HK161203Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 10 Aug 78 p 6 HK

[Article by Fang Min [2455 2404]: "'What Is Reasonable' and 'What Is Unreasonable'"]

[Text] The recent bickering between the Soviet Union and the United States has not yet died down.

U.S. President Carter's decision to cancel a computer deal with TASS on 18 July was followed by action of the U.S. Commerce Department, on the basis of a presidential order, to restrict the sale of oil production equipment to the Soviet Union. The Soviets promptly accused the United States of "acting according to a 'cold war' prescription" and of adopting "an unreasonable policy." They said: "In the end, it is the United States itself which will suffer the loss."

This episode in the Soviet-U.S. squabble over trade has occurred at a time when the two superpowers are fiercely contending and when their relations are becoming strained. Before this, the two countries were involved in disputes over many issues. By force of circumstances, the United States has more than once warned the Soviet Union against flexing its military muscle and expanding its influence abroad. However, the Soviet Union remains unyielding. It has instead accused the United States of deliberately creating tensions between the two nations. Commenting on Soviet-U.S. squabbles, the Western media sharply pointed out recently: In the past few months, the Soviet Union has made "rather alarming moves in applying pressures," adopting "a new and arrogant attitude." In Soviet-U.S. disputes, "Moscow has almost disdainfully ignored U.S. verbal protests." It is precisely under such circumstances that the United States made the above decisions to express its "displeasures" with the Soviet Union.

After the U.S. decisions were announced, the Soviet propaganda machine churned out commentaries to attack the U.S. attempt to "use trade, science and technology to apply pressure on the Soviet Union" and to charge that "imposing new and discriminating restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union" "is another example of following a policy of deliberately worsening relations with the Soviet Union." At what are the Soviet rantings aimed? The underlying cause, as the Western media have pointed out in explicit terms, is that the U.S. measures "have hit the Soviet Union's vulnerable spots."

However, the Soviet propaganda machine said nonchalantly: This type of computer has been in use in Moscow and many CMEA countries. "U.S. reluctance to sell the computers will neither affect TASS' efficient operations nor influence that news agency's renovation plans." U.S. restrictions on exports of oil production equipment will not hinder the Soviet Union from developing its economy. People ask, since the Soviet news agency does not need U.S.-made computers nor require American equipment for oil exploitation, then why is the Soviet Union so anxious to acquire them? Why does it decry U.S. restrictions when they are imposed?

Soviet propagandists termed the U.S. refusal to provide the Soviet Union with advanced technology "unreasonable" and detrimental only to the United States. It appears that the Soviet Union is using the ridiculous argument that the United States will receive "benefits" and also be following a "reasonable policy" if it continually provides the Soviet Union with advanced technology and equipment. In competing with the United States for world supremacy and preparing for a new world war, the Soviet Union has wild ambitions but lacks the strength to fulfill them. Economic and technological backwardness is its chief weakness. What it considers "reasonable" is the West making compromises and concessions by following a policy of appeasement in economic matters. As many Western newspapers and periodicals have pointed out, doing this is "dangerous" for the West. This can only strengthen the Soviet economic and military position and enable that country to reap "huge benefits." In their opinion, if the United States does what the Soviet Union wishes, it is far from being reasonable.

CCP OFFICIAL RECEIVES U.S. MARXIST-LENINIST GROUP

OW161731Y Peking NCNA in English 1629 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Aug (HSINHUA)--Feng Hsuan, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, gave a dinner yesterday in honour of Eileen Klehr, vice-chairman of the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of the U.S.A., and Sherman Miller, member of the Central Committee of the party.

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Ou Tang-liang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, was present. The American guests arrived here on August 13.

SOVIET UNION

PEOPLE'S DAILY ARTICLE WARNS OF SOVIET CBW THREAT

HK161230Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 10 Aug 78 p 6 HK

[PEOPLE'S DAILY report: "The Soviet Union Steps Up Production of Biological and Chemical Weapons"]

[Text] Amid talks about "disarmament" and "detente," the Soviet Union is stepping up its production of biological and chemical weapons. This has caused grave concern in other countries.

According to disclosures by British, French and West German media based on intelligence reports and leaks, "the Soviet Union operated factories for producing bacteriological weapons back in the 1960's." In many tightly guarded biological plants and research centers, the Soviet Union is "vigorously" engaged in producing and studying different kinds of virulent viruses, bacteria and chemical weapons. It is also turning out bacteria and germs capable of causing serious diseases such as crippling ulcers, tuberculosis, small-pox and diphtheria. Bacteria that cause diseases with a high mortality rate in Africa are also being cultivated in Soviet laboratories.

According to Western intelligence reports, Soviet army units stationed in Eastern Europe are being supplied with new biological and chemical weapons. They include rocket launchers, surface-to-surface missiles, rockets and mortars. Six 40-barrel rocket launchers are capable of firing nearly 500 rounds with chemical warheads in a matter of minutes. These weapons are classified as strategic arms and as weapons for use on "future battlefields." Soviet forces often undergo training in chemical warfare, with some army units using real lethal gases and liquid poisons in maneuvers and with the participants wearing chemical-resistant gear.

According to published reports, the Soviet action is causing increasing concern in the United States and among its allies. However, NATO's defenses are considered "very inadequate." One report alleged that "up to now there is no antidote to the Soviet biological and chemical weapons."

In order to cope with the new Soviet threat, U.S. ground and air force personnel in West Germany will be issued before the end of this year new versions of protective apparel, new masks and other specially-made gear and weapons capable of protecting against the effects of atomic, biological and chemical weapons.

PRC WOMAN'S VOLLEYBALL TEAM LEAVES FOR MOSCOW

OW161127Y Peking NCNA in English 0835 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Aug (HSINHUA)--A Chinese women's volleyball delegation led by Chen Hsien, with Kung Yuan-ti as its deputy head left here for Moscow by air this morning to attend the 8th World Women's Volleyball Championships. The coaches of the team are Yuan Wei-min and Han Yun-po. The team leader is Sun Chin-fang.

Members of the team are Hsu Hsiu-mei, Han Hsiao-hua, Yang Hsi, Chou Hsiao-lan, Chi Li-hsia, Shen San-ying, Lin Hui, Chen Chao-ting, Chang Chieh-yun and Chang Jung-fang.

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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRC-JAPAN FRIENDSHIP TREATY

NPC Ratification

OW161310Y Peking NCNA in English 1259 GMT 16 Aug 78 0W

[Text] Peking, 16 Aug (HSINHUA)--The Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress ratified at its third session the peace and friendship treaty between the People's Republic of China and Japan. Following is the full text of the resolution:

Resolution of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on the ratification of the peace and friendship treaty between the People's Republic of China and Japan

(Adopted on August 16, 1978)

The Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress decided at its third session to ratify the peace and friendship treaty between the People's Republic of China and Japan.

NCNA Commentary

OW161012Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0731 GMT 16 Aug 78 0W

[Commentary by NCNA reporter: "Fellow Sufferers Pity Each Other and Cry Out in One Voice"]

[Text] Peking, 16 Aug--The signing of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty has received praise throughout the world. Only two countries--the Soviet Union and Vietnam--have wasted no time in hurling all kinds of abuse at the treaty. Their abuse, identical not only in content but also in phraseology, seems to come from one person.

The following are some of their original phrases:

On 12 August TASS declared that "the Peking leadership has finally persuaded Japan to include the notorious 'anti-hegemony' clause." By signing this treaty with China, Japan has "placed itself into such a position that Japan could become a participant in China's hegemonist policy." "The signing of this treaty runs counter to the interests of peace and detente. First of all, the treaty is filled with great danger to the people of various countries in Southeast Asia." "In order to 'expand its sphere of influence,' 'the Peking hegemonists are likely to get Japan involved in this adventure.'"

On 14 August articles in Vietnam's NHAN DAN and QUAN DOI NHAN DAN pointed out: "Under the signboard of anti-hegemonism, China will promote its hegemonist and expansionist policies in the Asia and Pacific region." The "Voice of Vietnam" Radio on 13 and 14 August broadcast a series of commentaries saying that China intends to "place Japan under Peking's influence," "put Southeast Asia under China's influence," "conquer all of Southeast Asia and proceed to dominate the whole world." The broadcast openly warned: "If Japan's perverted action promotes the expansionist and hegemonist ambitions harbored by certain persons in the Peking leadership, then Japan will inevitably be condemned by the people of the world."

It should be noted that the Soviet Union and Vietnam hurled all these slanders simply because the antihegemony clause has been included in the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty. In their opinion, it is a serious crime for China to practise hegemonism, and Japan is also included in their slanders. Having the nerve to broadcast to the whole world such ridiculous logic, they have indeed taken the people of the world as fools.

What actually are the things in common that have linked the Soviet Union and Vietnam and motivated them to simultaneously issue such fallacies, turning facts upside down? It is very clear to everyone that the Soviet Union has for a long time opposed the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty because the antihegemony clause hit the Soviet Union, the major hegemonic power, where it hurts. Now the Vietnamese authorities have also hurriedly taken part in the slanders, because this clause also hits them where it hurts. As fellow sufferers, they pity each other and naturally share the same feelings and cry out in one voice.

The slanders against the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty by Vietnamese papers and radio stations are of great help to the people of the world in observing as well as understanding the true views and feelings of the Vietnamese authorities. Their slanders have opened the eyes of the world's people.

STANDING COMMITTEE OFFICIAL MEETS WITH JSP ACTIVISTS

OW161421Y Peking NCNA in English 1310 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Aug (HSINHUA)--Tan Chen-lin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the delegation of activists of the Japanese Socialist Party with Saburo Oshida as leader, Katsuo Shiga as deputy leader and Tateo Sakaguchi as secretary-general.

Tan Chen-lin expressed warm welcome to the delegation which is visiting China at a time when the Chinese and Japanese people are celebrating the signing of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty. He paid warm tribute to the signing of the treaty.

Tan Chen-lin pointed out that the treaty was of universal significance not only for China and Japan, but for Asia and the world as a whole. He expressed thanks to the Japanese Government for its efforts and resolution and to various Japanese political parties and non-governmental organizations and personages for their active support. Present on the occasion was Chao An-po, advisor to the China-Japan Friendship Association.

COKING COAL CONTRACT SIGNED WITH JAPAN

OW161133Y Peking NCNA in English 1625 GMT 14 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Aug (HSINHUA)--A contract on coking coal under the China-Japan long-term trade agreement was signed here today. The contract was signed by Wang Po-yun, deputy general manager of the China National Metals and Minerals Import and Export Corporation, and Saburo Tanabe, deputy general manager of the Nippon Steel Corporation.

After the signing ceremony, Tien Kuang-tao, general manager of the China National Metals and Minerals Import and Export Corporation, gave a banquet in honour of the Japanese friends. The Japanese coking coal delegation led by Saburo Tanabe arrived here yesterday evening.

VICE PREMIER FANG I MEETS JAPANESE 'GO' PLAYERS

OW161918Y Peking NCNA in English 1735 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Aug (HSINHUA)--Fang I, vice-premier and honorary president of the Chinese Weichi Chess Association, met and feted all members of the visiting Japanese goodwill amateur "go" delegation here this evening. The delegation is led by Ryoichi Miki with Utaro Hashimoto as its senior adviser. The Chinese vice-premier expressed hearty thanks to the Kansai "Go" Society for conferring on him the title of honorary Seventh Dan during the visit to Japan of the Chinese weichi delegation last June. He said that there would surely be more and more exchanges between weichi players of the two countries following the signing of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty. He expressed the hope that they would make new contributions to the development of the friendship between the people of the two countries.

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Present on the occasion were Hsu Ying-sheng, first vice-minister of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and Li Meng-hua, vice-minister of the commission and president of the Chinese Weichi Chess Association. Shoichi Ban, minister of the Japanese Embassy in China, and his wife were also present.

The meeting and the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The Japanese delegation arrived here from Tientsin this afternoon.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

PEOPLE'S DAILY VIEWS SRV REACTION TO PRO-JAPAN TREATY

BK161607Y Peking in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1130 GMT 16 Aug 78 BK

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 16 August commentary: "The Clamor Coming From Hanoi"]

[Text] Moscow has cursed the signing of the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty. This was not unexpected. For several years the Brezhnev clique has devoted considerable thought and energy to obstructing and sabotaging the signing of the treaty, but to no avail. No wonder it is beside itself with anger and has flown into a rage.

Strange, however, is that the Vietnamese authorities too have hurriedly jumped to their feet to arrogantly criticize the treaty, chanting noisily in unison with the Soviet Union.

Immediately after the treaty was signed, the Voice of Vietnam carried a commentary saying that the document will help China draw Japan into its orbit, slanderously charging that China intends to conquer Southeast Asia at all costs so as to achieve hegemony over the whole world. At the same time, the Voice of Vietnam threatened Japan not to encourage China's expansionist and hegemonist ambitions, clamored for vigilance in the face of China's dangerous designs, and so on. These words were so similar to Moscow's utterances that it was impossible to tell whether they came from the Voice of Vietnam or the Voice of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union has objected to the China-Japan treaty of peace and friendship on the grounds that its anti-hegemony clause is directed against Moscow. It is understandable that with its guilty conscience, the Soviet Union should explode in rage every time it sees opposition to hegemony. This is because it has been pursuing hegemony in Asia and the rest of the world and has been practicing hegemonism everywhere.

But why have the Vietnamese authorities been so angry over the signing of the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty? Why were they so deeply hurt when the Soviet hegemonist clique was hit, or, more precisely, thought that it had been hit?

Recently, the Vietnamese leaders have repeatedly claimed that they follow an independent and sovereign policy and have never followed the Soviet Union. This means that Vietnamese authorities did not criticize the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty because they subscribe to the Soviet stand. If this is true, there is only one explanation for their behavior and it is this: The emphasis laid by the treaty on its anti-hegemony clause constitutes an obstacle to the Vietnamese authorities' evil pursuit of regional hegemony.

The Vietnamese authorities must understand that the struggle against hegemony is an irresistible trend of our times. Anyone who wants to run counter to this trend by pursuing hegemony, whether it is world hegemony or regional hegemony, will certainly meet with resolute opposition from the world people. All curses, clamoring, threats and blackmail are a waste of energy.

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MORE 'HOA PEOPLE' IN SRV APPLY TO RETURN TO PRC

OW170942Y Peking NCNA in English 0928 GMT 17 Aug 78 OW

[By NCNA correspondent]

[Text] Peking, 17 Aug (HSINHUA)--Large numbers of Chinese nationals in Vietnam are applying to the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi for return to China as the Vietnamese authorities are intensifying their anti-China and anti-Chinese campaign, according reports received from some quarters concerned.

Up to August 13, a total of more than 10,000 Chinese nationals in Vietnam had submitted their applications for return to China since last May.

In accordance with the Chinese Government's policy towards Overseas Chinese, the embassy has persuaded the Chinese nationals to continue to stay in Vietnam instead of returning to China. Certificates for return were issued only to those who had been persecuted and deprived of all means of livelihood and who had parents or children already returned to China.

Many Chinese nationals had to apply for return to China because local public security departments in Vietnam had notified them in written or oral form that they were required to leave Vietnam within a limited period. Vietnamese public security personnel frequently questioned Chinese nationals at their homes why they still had not returned to China and when they would do so. Some families were questioned many times a day. The local authorities often summoned and questioned Chinese nationals. To some Chinese nationals who are unwilling to leave Vietnam, the public security personnel threatened that "other Hoa people have returned to China. Why haven't you? Do you want to stay here and spy for China?"

An old Chinese national in Hanoi planned to leave Vietnam for China only after receiving a return certificate from the Chinese Embassy. But the Hanoi Public Security Department prevented him from going through the procedure and asked him to leave as soon as possible.

Many Chinese nationals had to apply for return to China because they were forcibly sacked by the local Vietnamese authorities and thus lost their means of living. Many others were forced to leave the factories or enterprises where they worked just because they are Chinese nationals.

Many other Chinese nationals applied for return to China because their residence registration had been cancelled and food ration cards confiscated. Many applicants said food rationing was stopped after the confiscation and they had to buy grain at high prices on free markets. Vietnamese public security personnel frequently searched the homes of the Chinese nationals in the name of "administrative inspection" and confiscated their properties as "illegal articles." Among these properties earned by the Chinese nationals after many years of industrious work were daily necessities such as several yards of cloth, several ounces of knitting wool or several kilogrammes of rice. The confiscators made off leaving receipts or nothing behind.

Many applicants had been detained, arrested or interrogated by the security authorities. In some cases the detention lasted for days or even more than one month. The security men resorted to coaxing and coercion to induce signatures on ready-made "confessions," only to meet with rebuff from the detainees. Having failed to gain anything, the Vietnamese authorities had to set them free.

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A number of applicants came from Ho Chi Minh City or other places in the south. The Vietnamese military and police personnel usually asked more than one thousands dongs as bribery for a travel permit to Hanoi.

CAMBODIAN PARTY PRESENTS GIFTS TO CCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE

OW121906Y Peking NCNA in English 1850 GMT 12 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Aug (HSINHUA)--A baby elephant and two tiger cubs which are gifts from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China were brought to Peking by air today and shortly will be able to be seen by visitors to Peking zoo.

PHNOM PENH DOWNING OF TWO SRV PLANES REPORTED

OW131342Y Peking NCNA in English 1250 GMT 13 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Aug (HSINHUA)--Two Vietnamese MIG planes intruding into the airspace of Democratic Kampuchea were shot down by the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army on August 11, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea today.

The broadcast said that the Vietnamese authorities have become more frantic after their ground forces suffered successive ignominious defeats in their intrusions into Democratic Kampuchea. Vietnamese planes have been sent to intrude into Kampuchea since the beginning of last June.

On August 11 Vietnam again dispatched planes as a support to its ground forces intrusion into Svay Rieng Province of Kampuchea. But these planes met heroic resistance from the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army, the radio said. The Kampuchean air defence force shot down two Vietnamese MIG planes, dealing a due punishment on the aggressor, it added.

BRIEFS

HONG KONG TEXTILE VISITORS--Peking, 31 Jul--Chen Wei-chi, president of the Chinese Society of Textile Engineering, yesterday evening gave a banquet in honour of the Hong Kong branch visiting group of the British Textile Engineering Institute. Hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly talk at the banquet. The visiting group arrived in Peking on July 29 and will shortly leave here for a visit to southern China. [Peking NCNA in English 0818 GMT 13 Jul 78 OW]

SOUTH ASIA

BANGLADESH FOREIGN MINISTER ON FOREIGN POLICY

OW122259Y Peking NCNA in English 2247 GMT 12 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Dacca, 12 Aug (HSINHUA)--The basic principle of Bangladesh's foreign policy is to make friends with all and bear malice to none, and she will make every effort to develop relations with all countries on the basis of this noble principle.

This was declared by Muhammed Shamsul Huq, minister of foreign affairs of Bangladesh here yesterday evening, Radio Bangladesh reported this morning.

He said that Bangladesh has forged good relations with its neighbours, countries in South and Southeast Asia, and the Islamic nations. Recently, it has considerably improved relations with its neighbours, with countries of this region including China and Japan, he said.

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He said: Self-reliance is the key to our success in all fields of our national life. The outside world is watching with deep admiration the efforts of the government and people of Bangladesh to achieve self-sufficiency at the earliest possible time, he said.

EUROPE

NPC APPROVES COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH ROMANIA

OW161313Y Peking NCNA in English 1301 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Aug (HSINHUA)--The Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress ratified at its third session the long-term agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Republic of Romania. A resolution reads in full as follows:

Resolution of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on the ratification of the long-term agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Republic of Romania

(Adopted on August 16, 1978)

The Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress decided at its third session to ratify the long-term agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

PEOPLE'S DAILY PRAISES PRC-ROMANIA RELATIONS

OW161430Y Peking NCNA in English 1412 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW

[Feature: Yellow River, Danube Flow Together--notes on visit to Romania by PEOPLE'S DAILY delegation--NCNA headline]

[Text] Peking, 16 Aug (HSINHUA)--"We will welcome Chairman Hua Kuo-feng as warmly as the Chinese people did to Comrade Ceausescu," Romanian comrades told the PEOPLE'S DAILY delegation during its visit to Romania recently, says a feature entitled "Yellow River, Danube Flow Together" written by the delegation and carried in the paper today.

Excerpts from the feature follow:

We arrived in Romania not long after the visit to China by Comrade Ceausescu and on the eve of the visit to Romania by Chairman Hua. Thus the mutual visits of the leaders of the two countries have become an important topic in our conversations with Romanian comrades.

We often heard during our visit that the Romanian comrades "are waiting for the important time in the history of the friendly relations between Romania and China" and "are looking forward to Chairman Hua's visit to our country." In the last few days during our stay in Romania we witnessed a moving scene of busy preparations by the Romanian people for the occasion.

In museums and at exhibitions in different places of the country, we saw photos showing Comrade Ceausescu meeting with Chairman Mao during his first visit to China in 1971 and shaking hands with Chairman Hua during his second visit to China last May. The two visits mark the important milestones in the history of friendship between the two countries.

When we visited the Bucharest Museum of the Romanian Workers' Movement and the Communist Party's History, the director of the museum briefed us with the moving scene of the visit of Premier Chou En-lai to the museum on June 24, 1966.

Historical facts show that the friendship between China and Romania fostered by Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and Comrade Ceausescu is a great friendship which is being carried forward by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Comrade Ceausescu.

During our stay in Romania we deeply felt that the friendship of the Romanian people with the Chinese people has become their common desire. All the Romanian comrades we met who had been to China always hankered after the friendly sentiments of the Chinese people.

Our original itinerary does not include a visit to the native place of Comrade Ceausescu. But when we made the request, the Romanian comrades agreed in gladness.

In Bacau County, the first secretary of the county party committee told us that he visited China only recently with a group of visitors. After their return, all of them were determined to work for the promotion of friendship between Romania and China. Giving an account of his visit to China, he said that he was deeply impressed by the devoted work of the industrious Chinese people.

In Galati County, the chairman of an agricultural cooperative told us: Both of the Romanian and Chinese people are concerned about the same question: to make greater achievements and improve the living standards of our people. We can learn from each other.

Visiting some big factories we were impressed by the steady development of the economic relations between our two countries. The Romanian comrades there told us that they have produced for China 48,000 trucks, two locomotives and 3,000 diesel motors.

In Constanta Port, a leading member of the port told us that among the some 50 ships loading and unloading there each day, five or six come from China.

On the afternoon of August 11, we left Bucharest where our respected leader Chairman Hua will visit. Like the Romanian comrades we are convinced that the visit to Romania by Chairman Hua will bring to a new height the friendly relations between our two countries. May the profound friendship between the Chinese and Romanian peoples flow on forever like the Yellow River and the Danube!

REPORTAGE ON CHAIRMAN HUA'S VISIT TO ROMANIA

Peking Broadcast of Arrival

HK170815Y [Editorial Report HK] Peking Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1300 GMT on 16 August carried a film report relayed from Bucharest via "international communications satellite" on Hua Kuo-feng's arrival in Romania.

The film began by showing a Chinese female reporter standing in a square in the center of Bucharest and saying that the PRC Central Television Station was reporting from the Romanian capital. She said that beginning on 16 August Peking television would be telecasting reports on Hua's visit "with the energetic cooperation of the Romanian television station." Immediately after this announcement, the title "Chairman Hua Kuo-feng Visits Romania (I)" appeared on the screen.

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Switching to Otopeni International Airport, the camera showed Hua's plane approaching the end of the runway and the terminal building, which had portraits of Hua and Ceausescu affixed to its roof, two national flags of each country flying below them and slogans in Chinese and Romanian on the wall. Following shots showed Hua, flanked by his aides, walking down from the plane to be greeted by Ceausescu and Giosan with kisses on the cheeks and handshakes. After the national anthems were played. Hua was shown stopping in front of a row of microphones and saying in Chinese: "Comrades, how are you!"

At the end of the review Hua shook hands with a row of Romanian officials, foreign diplomats, PRC Embassy staff, as well as members of the visiting PRC delegation. As the camera followed the two leaders, several well-wishers were holding placards which read: "Long Live the Fraternal Friendship and Militant Cooperation Between the Romanian and Chinese Peoples." At the end of the walk, Hua and Ceausescu mounted a small rostrum on the apron to review an honor guard march-past with a military band playing music. The two then descended from the rostrum while the march-past continued and walked among a cheering crowd toward another building in the airport.

The next segment began with a shot of Hua and Ceausescu standing in an open Mercedes-Benz waving to the crowds which lined the sides of a thoroughfare. The motorcade arrived at Scinteia Square where the two alighted. Hua then received a golden key from the Mayor of Bucharest Ion Dinca and bouquets from a Romanian couple in native costume. Hua spoke to the gathering briefly as Ceausescu looked on. At this point, PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua was seen standing several yards behind Hua.

After this brief ceremony, the motorcade continued toward Victory Square where Hua and Ceausescu again got out of the limousine and joined the crowd of welcoming young people. First, two Young Pioneer girls tied red scarves on the two leaders. They then joined a group of young men and women in Romanian folk costumes doing a folk dance in a circle. The following shots showed Hua joining the dance, holding the hand of a young man to his right and that of a young woman to his left. Hua was smiling and awkwardly imitating the steps. After this light interlude, the motorcade continued driving toward the guest house as the film ends.

Hua, Ceausescu Talks

OW161712Y Peking NCNA in English 1547 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Aug (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council, started talks here this afternoon with Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

When the talks began, Chairman Hua said: "On behalf of all comrades of the Chinese delegation, I express once again our heartfelt thanks for the warm welcome accorded us by Comrade N. Ceausescu and other leaders of the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian Government. This is our first visit to Europe and our first visit to friendly Romania."

President N. Ceausescu replied: "I would like to say once again I welcome you to Romania. We regard the current visit as an embodiment of the friendly relations between the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples of Romania and China."

The talks lasted for one and a half hours. After the talks, Chairman Hua presented gifts to President N. Ceausescu.

Attending the talks on the Chinese side were: Chi Teng-kuei, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council; Chao Tzu-yang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CCP, first secretary of the Szechwan Provincial Committee of the CCP and chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Szechwan Province; Huang Hua, member of the Central Committee of the CCP and minister of foreign affairs; Chang Yao-tzu, alternate member of the Central Committee of the CCP and deputy director of the General Office of the Central Committee of the CCP; Chiao Shih, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Yu Chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chen Chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; Sun Yu-yu, vice-minister of the First Ministry of Machine-Building Industry; and Li Ting-chuan, Chinese ambassador to Romania.

Present on the Romanian side were Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP, and prime minister; Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP and first deputy prime minister; Cornel Burtica, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP and minister of foreign affairs; Vasile Musat, secretary of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the RCP; Vaile Pungan, member of the Central Committee of the RCP and chief of the group of advisers to the president; Ioan Avram, member of the Central Committee of the RCP and minister of machine-building; Stefan Birlea, member of the Central Committee of the RCP and director of the General Office of the Central Committee of the RCP; Constantin Oancea, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Ion Stoian, vice-minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; and Florea Dumitrescu, member of the Central Committee of the RCP and Romanian ambassador to China.

Ceausescu Banquet Speech

OW162002Y Peking NCNA in English 1946 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, August 16 (HSINHUA)--Following is the full text of the speech delivered by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, at the banquet he gave this evening in honour of Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China:

Respected Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, other respected Chinese comrades.

Comrades and friends,

We are especially happy that the respected Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and the other respected comrades of the Chinese delegation have come to our country as our guests. On behalf of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the State Council and the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and in my own name, I avail myself of this opportunity to extend to you a warm and comradely welcome and our best wishes.

The warm and friendly welcome accorded to you by the people of the Romanian capital today, as well as the unforgettable activities arranged for us by the Chinese people during our visit to your beautiful land, once again threw into sharp relief the profound friendly relations of close cooperation and unity which have been established and are developing between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China, between the Communist Party of Romania and the Communist Party of China and between the two peoples on the basis of mutual respect and esteem and on the basis of the principles and ideals of socialism and peace. We believe that the long-term agreement on economic and technological cooperation we signed in Peking and the new agreements to be concluded during your current visit will open broad prospects for the all-round development of Romanian-Chinese relations, and will be both conducive to speeding up the socialist construction in our two countries and in the interest of the universal cause of socialism, progress and peace.

During the visit, you will be directly acquainted with the life and work of the Romanian people, their aspirations for peace and cooperation, and their achievements in implementing the resolution of the eleventh party congress and in carrying out the programme for building a socialist society developed in an all-round way and for Romania's march towards communism.

For days the people throughout Romania have been making preparations for celebrating the 34th anniversary of the anti fascist and anti-imperialist national armed uprising which, as a historical turning point in Romania, blazed the path for the revolutionary transformation of the Romanian society to create a new regime, and for asserting ourselves as a free and independent socialist nation to take its destiny entirely into its own hands. The achievements we have made during the period in developing the economy and science and culture, raising the living standards and consolidating state independence are a vivid manifestation of the superiority of the Socialist system and the strength and creative power of a free people who have taken their destiny into their own hands and are shaping their own future according to their own wishes.

We are acquainted with the protracted revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people and their successes on their socialist road. During our visit to China in May, we were very glad to see the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by their outstanding son--Comrade Hua Kuo-feng--engaged in full-scale activities for carrying out the decisions of the eleventh party congress, for the development and modernization of the economy and the society as a whole, and for the victorious building of their new system. Likewise, we are also aware of and appreciate the ever important role of the People's Republic of China in the world arena and in the struggle against the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist rule and policy of oppression and for victory in the cause of peace and of the peoples' freedom and independence. The communists and all the people of Romania heartily rejoice over this and sincerely congratulate you on your great successes in every field of activity. We know that, just like the successes made by Romania and all other socialist countries on the road of developing their economy and science and culture and raising the standards of living and civilization, the successes of People's China are an important contribution to elevating the prestige of socialism in the world and strengthening the revolutionary, democratic and anti-imperialist forces now fighting for freedom and independence, social progress and peace.

Dear comrades and friends;

While successfully implementing the party's programme for building a socialist society developed in an all-round way and for Romania's march towards communism, we are taking an active part in international life to make our contribution to the solving of the complex problems facing mankind today. Our starting point is that in the present-day world, the people of all countries cherish an ever stronger desire for their free and independent development in peace and security, and that the struggle of the progressive forces in all parts of the world for eliminating the old imperialist policies of inequality and oppression and for promoting the establishment of a new relationship on the basis of full equality and equity is bringing about profound revolutionary, social and national changes, and, we are also aware that, as a result of the intensified tendency to re-divide spheres of influence and of the policy of domination being applied to various parts of the world, the world-wide contradictions are sharpening. These realities call, more than ever before, for uniting the forces of the people of all countries and for determined actions to relax tension in international life, to eradicate power politics and policies of interference in other countries' internal affairs, and to develop steadily the process of detente, cooperation and peace.

Romania acts completely in line with the objective demand of international life, unswervingly giving priority in its external activities to the development of friendship and relations of cooperation with all other socialist countries, constantly strengthening the unity with the developing and non-aligned countries, and expanding economic, scientific and technological, and cultural relations with all countries of different social systems. We unswervingly base all our relations with other countries on the principles of equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual benefit, and work actively for the prevalence of these principles in the entire international life.

We live in an era when defence and consolidation of the national independence and the independent economic and social development of the peoples are essential to the entire world's development. Therefore, together with other progressive forces in the world, we shall do our best to contribute to the realization of the great goals of our era.

We are most concerned about creating an atmosphere of security and peace in Europe, which was the hotbed of two world wars in this century and in which the biggest arsenals and armed forces in history are now concentrated. We are of the opinion that, since the Belgrade conference failed to produce a satisfactory result, firm actions should be taken for the concrete and concerted execution of the articles in the documents of the All-European Conference held in Helsinki and for preparing the next conference due in Madrid in 1980. To this end, more efforts should be exerted to develop extensive and unrestricted relations among all European countries in the fields of economy, science and technology, politics and culture, and particularly to achieve disengagement in this continent.

We advocate and are actively working for the settlement of all international tensions and disputes through negotiations and the avoidance of any armed conflicts between states. We are deeply concerned about the Middle East situation and we give our active support to proposals aimed at establishing just peace in that part of the world.

We attach great importance to the elimination of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order which, we hold, is the direct continuation of the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. We deem it necessary to support the efforts of the developing countries for speeding up their economic and social progress through world-wide just economic cooperation and the guarantee of free use of the achievements of modern science and technology.

Romania firmly stands for the elimination of the colonial vestiges in Africa, resolutely denounces the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination, and actively supports the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and the South-West Africa People's Organization in Namibia in their struggles for the emancipation of their peoples and nations. A major issue of vital interest to the destiny of mankind which engages Romania's primary attention is the immediate cessation of the arms race and the adoption of practical measures in disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place. We hold that the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament has made an important step in seeking a new approach to this issue and that all possible efforts should be made for the realization of the ideal that people of all countries live in a world free of arms and war.

We maintain that no longer today can any problem be solved by only a few countries and that a guaranteed world peace and security can only be the result of the struggle by the people of all countries--big, medium-sized or small--and of their active participation in international life. Therefore, we attach high importance to the strengthening of the role of the United Nations and the democratization of activities of this world forum.

The Romanian Communist Party is determined to further strengthen its cooperation and unity with all communist and workers' parties, all other political parties of the working class, the national liberation movements and the democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist organizations throughout the world in the struggle against imperialism, for the freedom and independence of the people and for understanding, cooperation and peace throughout the world.

Dear comrades and friends,

We believe that your visit to our country represents a new and important juncture in promoting the traditional friendship and relations of cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China, between the Communist Party of Romania and the Communist Party of China. I would like to express once again our resolve to ensure an uninterrupted expansion of these relations through joint efforts for the benefit of our two peoples and of socialism and peace.

Let us raise our glasses and toast:

To the friendship, cooperation and unity between our two parties, two countries and two peoples,

To the new and ever greater achievements of the People's Republic of China on the road towards prosperity, and of the great Chinese people on the road towards well-being and happiness,

To your health, my respected Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, and to the health of the other Chinese guests!

Hua Banquet Speech

OW162033Y Peking NCNA in English 2013 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Aug (HSINHUA)--Following is the full text of the speech delivered by Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, at the banquet given in his honour here this evening by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

Respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, respected comrades, leaders of the Romanian Party and government,

Dear comrades,

It is with the utmost pleasure that we have come to visit Socialist Romania at the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. We have been accorded an extremely warm welcome by the people of your capital. And Comrade Ceausescu has just made a speech overflowing with warmth and friendship. These are all vivid expressions of the sincere friendship of the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian people for the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people. On behalf of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government and people and in my own name, I wish to express our heartfelt thanks for all this.

The Romanian people have a long tradition of waging revolutionary struggles. For centuries, they have put up unyielding struggles to resist foreign aggression, safeguard their national independence and existence and realise the unification of their country. In a few days you will be celebrating the 34th anniversary of the August 23 anti-fascist armed uprising, a red-letter day for the Romanian people, for it ushered in a new epoch in Romanian history. Thirty-four years is but a moment in the stream of human history, but these have been years of earth-shaking changes in the history of Romania. Led by the Communist Party, the Romanian people have scored splendid successes in socialist revolution and construction, turning a not very developed agricultural country into an industrial-agricultural country with modern technology as its material base. Acting in accordance with Marxist-Leninist principles and in the light of the actual conditions in Romania, the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Ceausescu, the outstanding son of the Romanian people, set forth the policy of developing the national economy independently at a high speed, and achieved tremendous successes in expanding production and improving the material and cultural standards of the people.

In international affairs, Romania firmly defends national independence and state sovereignty and opposes any form of interference in the internal affairs of other countries as well as imperialist power politics and the policy of diktat, thus making a positive contribution to just causes of the people of all countries. At present, the Romanian people, rallying closely round the Communist Party, are making an all-out effort for the successful realization of the great goal set by the party's 11th congress and its national conference. We wish you success in bringing your socialist country greater prosperity and strength as you progress in the historic march forward which you have decided to undertake.

The Romanian people need peace in building their country. And the Chinese people need a peaceful international environment in which to carry out the historic task of achieving the four modernizations.

The people of all countries wish to live in peace. But contrary to the people's desire, the stark reality is that imperialism and hegemonism, reaching out everywhere in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe, have kept carrying out infiltration, subversion, aggression and expansion against other countries. The developments in some parts of the Middle East and Africa in recent months offer new evidence to this reality. As Comrade Ceausescu pointed out not long ago: "There is a growing tendency to redivide the world into spheres of influence and areas of domination and to reassert the old policies of imperialism, colonialism, power politics and diktat, a tendency which causes tension and endangers security and peace."

Since imperialism came on the world scene, two world wars have broken out in Europe. The Second World War in particular, wrought untold havoc upon the people of all countries and especially those of Europe. Therefore, it is quite understandable that the desire for the maintenance of peace is common among the European people. Now, Europe has again become the focus of rivalry between the big powers whose wild dream is to dominate the entire globe. The people of all countries are awakening to this new danger of war and have risen to combat the forces of war in diverse ways. We are firmly opposed to their unleashing a war. However, if they insist on forcing a war on the people, we are not frightened by the prospect, either. We communists are revolutionary optimists who view the future with deep confidence. Forces that had dreamed of founding a giant world empire were pulverized long ago by the people's iron fists and present-day seekers of world hegemony will come to no better end either, though they may run rampant for a while. Victory belongs to the people who dare to put up a fight. This is the dialectics of history.

Dear comrades, it has been nearly two years since the Chinese people under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party crushed the anti-party "gang of four." In these two years, developments in China have been well and better than expected. With renewed vigour, the Chinese people are displaying great socialist enthusiasm. Marked progress has been made in developing our industry, agriculture, finance and trade, science, education and culture. We held the party's eleventh national congress and then the Fifth National People's Congress; we set down the line and the general task for the party and the Chinese people in this new period of development, and we formulated the outline of the ten-year plan for the development of the national economy and the outline national plan for the development of science and technology.

Following the behests of our great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms Premier Chou En-lai, the Chinese people have embarked on another Long March to turn our motherland into a powerful socialist country with modernized agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology by the end of this century. Obviously, this is not an easy goal to reach, but it certainly can be reached through hard work done in a down-to-earth way. We are confident that, relying mainly on our own efforts while learning from foreign countries all their advanced experience, we will successfully fulfill this great historic mission within the scheduled time.

The relations between socialist China and Socialist Romania are extremely good. The common experience of being subjected for a long time to aggression and oppression made our two peoples sympathize with and encourage each other in our struggle for liberation.

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Today our common goal of defending independence and sovereignty and building socialism has linked us even more closely. We both uphold Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism and carry on revolution and construction independently and self-reliantly in the light of conditions prevailing in our respective countries. We observe strictly the five principles of peaceful coexistence in our state relations. Our friendly cooperation in all fields has developed satisfactorily over the years.

Comrade Ceausescu visited China again in May and made a major contribution to the deepening of our mutual understanding and friendship and promoting our bilateral economic and technical cooperation. We feel certain that as a result of our current visit to your country and through our joint efforts, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two sides in the political, economic, and scientific and technological fields will make further progress and the ties of revolutionary friendship between the two parties, countries and peoples of China and Romania will grow even stronger.

Now, I propose a toast to the revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties, countries and peoples of China and Romania,

To the prosperity of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the well-being of its people,

To the health of Comrades Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu.

To the health of Comrade Manea Manescu,

To the health of the other leaders of the Romanian party and government,

To the health of all comrades present here!

Talks Continuing

OW170836Y Peking NCNA in English 0827 GMT 17 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Aug (HSINHUA)--Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu continued their talks here this morning.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were Chi Teng-kuei, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, vice-premier of the State Council; Chao Tzu-yang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CCP, first secretary of the Szechwan Provincial Committee of the CCP, Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Szechwan Province; Huang Hua, member of the Central Committee of the CCP, minister of foreign affairs, and others.

Present on the Romanian side were Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP and prime minister; Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP and first deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP and minister of foreign affairs and others.

Hua Visit to Monument

OW170849Y Peking NCNA in English 0843 GMT 17 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Aug (HSINHUA)--Chairman Hua Kuo-feng this morning laid a wreath at the Monument of Heroes of Struggle for Liberty of the People and Homeland and for Socialism.

The ribbon on the wreath was inscribed "Eternal Glory to the Heroes Who Have Laid Down Their Lives for the Freedom of the Romanian People and the Independence of Romania, and for the Cause of Socialism!"

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng observed a silence before the monument.

As soon as the Chinese leader arrived at the monument, the military band played the national anthems of Romania and China. After laying the wreath, he reviewed a guard of honour.

Present on the occasion was Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's party including Chi Teng-kuei, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, vice-premier of the State Council; Chao Tzu-yang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CCP, first secretary of the Szechwan Provincial Committee of the CCP, chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Szechwan Province; and Huang Hua, member of the Central Committee of the CCP, minister of foreign affairs.

Present on the occasion were also Gheorghe Oprea and Ion Dinca, members of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party; and Stefan Andrei and Ion Coman, alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP.

NCNA, PEOPLE'S DAILY Reports

OW170732Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 17 Aug 78 OW

[Dispatch from Bucharest: Festive Day in Romanian Capital by NCNA and PEOPLE'S DAILY correspondents--NCNA headline]

[Text] Bucharest, August 16 (HSINHUA)--Today there were over 10,000 Bucharest citizens at the airport and 200,000 more lining the route to the guesthouse to welcome Chairman Hua Kuo-feng to this country during his first visit to Europe. They cheered, sang and danced with joyous abandon.

The festive welcome began with Chairman Hua and President Ceausescu shaking hands and embracing each other to the loud "hurrahs" of the crowd. It continued with a crescendoes of cheers "Ceausescu-Hua Kuo-feng!" And "Long live Romanian-Chinese friendship!" as the two leaders rode to the guesthouse in an open car.

The scene at Scinteia Square was unforgettable. From eight in the morning onwards, streams of workers, cadres and students converged there from all parts of the capital. They included young people in traditional colourful costumes from the "Grivita Rosie" works, cradle of the 1933 nationwide strike. One of them was heard to comment: "It's really a grand festival for both us and the Chinese people."

A woman railway worker in the crowd recounted how she had left home with her child at seven a.m. "We came on foot to welcome Chairman Hua," she said. We correspondents found her spirited remark typical of the genrally prevailing eagerness of the Romanian people to see in person this distinguished emissary of the Chinese people's friendship.

The rousing welcome reached a new height when the mayor of Bucharest, Ion Dinca, presented Chairman Hua with a golden key to the gate of the capital, symbolic of the respect and love of the working people of the capital and the country for the Chinese leader. Enthusiasm and joy mounted as traditional dances and athletic exercises were carried out with grace and vigour by hundreds of girl athletes in yellow dresses adorned with flowing red gauze scarves.

On Victory Square the distinguished visitor was greeted by more performances. The "Romanian Children's Troupe" was there from the Bucharest Palace of Young Pioneers, their performance ranking with that of last year when they won the first prize in the "Hail Romania" Song and Dance Festival. Now they danced for Chairman Hua the old merry dance "The Knights' Dance," and a choir of 1,000 voices sang the country's stirring revolutionary songs.

When Chairman Hua and President Ceausescu stopped to meet the "Doena Ensemble," which had visited China four times, two girls invited them to join the circle. The two leaders willingly accepted the invitation and joyfully danced the "hora" with the artists.

The centre of the square presented an inspiring scene with hundreds of youths forming a huge red flower, its heart a mass of five-starred red flags and tricoloured flags. The gorgeous flower of Sino-Romanian friendship was in magnificent bloom!

Among the crowds on two sides of Pilot Square were assembled 4,000 workers from the "August 23" plant. The late Premier Chou En-lai visited the plant in June 1966 and made time amongst his many engagements to chat with Comrade Avram, the secretary of the party committee of its press workshop, about the way to organize the youth in their work, study and recreation. Now, 12 years later, Comrade Avram led the workers of the plant to welcome Chairman Hua. He said: "We Romanians are glad to see the 'gang of four' smashed by the Chinese people. In welcoming Chairman Hua, we are paying him the tribute he deserves. It is our hope that Romanian-Chinese friendship will live on from generation to generation."

When workers of the heavy machine-building plant in the capital were informed that Chairman Hua would visit the plant, they decided to improve their output. They are fulfilling Chinese orders for a 330,000-kilowatt generator and three sets of cement-making equipment.

The party secretary of the Bucharest paint factory, a regular supplier of material to China, told your correspondents that for a whole week the workers had been gathering flowers, making red flags and collecting traditional costumes in their leisure hours, in readiness to greet Chairman Hua. They decided that they would turn out for the grand welcoming ceremony during the day and make up the day's production by working in the evening.

Nadia Comaneci, the world's ace gymnast, told us: "My colleagues and I were most hospitably received in China and we want to go and give a hearty welcome to Chairman Hua."

Throughout the country writers, journalists and public figures have broadcast articles about China and continue to discuss the glowing prospects for Romania-China friendship and cooperation. The noted writer, Paul Anghal, who spent years on the study of Chinese culture and visited China for a month early this year, recently finished a 250-page book, "A Glimpse at China." It will be on sale during Chairman Hua's visit.

We also met in the midst of a crowd veteran Romanian communist I. Popescu-Putzuri, chairman of the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association, who has written in praise of the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people during its initial stage. He declared: "The friendship, unity and cooperation between our two countries began in the years of revolutionary struggle and is being consolidated and developed in the period of socialism."

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Constantin Cancea, vice-minister of foreign affairs who has visited China on four occasions, told us at the airport that Romanian-Chinese friendship is founded on a dual basis: First, the upholding of national independence and sovereignty and opposition to foreign diktat and interference, and second, both countries face the gigantic task of building their economies. Closer cooperation between the two countries, the vice-minister said, serves the interest of the two peoples and the cause of peace and progress of the world.

Enthusiasm mounted as the motorcade proceeded. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng waved time and again in acknowledgement of greetings. There were many exclamations of "Welcome with open arms to our respected guest from China!" "We welcome Chairman Hua, like the people of Peking welcomed Comrade Ceausescu!" These words conveyed the common friendly feelings of the Romanian people, and their profound wish for a successful visit. The friendship between the two peoples will continue to blossom still more magnificently.

YUGOSLAV PRESIDENT EXTENDS INVITATION TO CHAIRMAN HUA

OW171209Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 17 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Aug (HSHINHUA)--At the invitation of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China will soon pay an official friendly visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

YUGOSLAV BASKETBALL TEAM CONCLUDES VISIT

OW161445Y Peking NCNA in English 1328 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 16 Aug (HSINHUA)--The Yugoslav national youth basketball team left China for home yesterday, carrying with it the friendship of the Chinese people and the admiration of Chinese basketball fans. The impressive play of the Yugoslav players added lustre to the eight-nation tournament. They played the tournament's curtain-raiser right after the opening ceremony and also in the final match that decided the winner and brought the tournament to a successful close.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY, organ of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, carried an interview with the Yugoslav team entitled "Scale the Heights of World Basketball." The article praised the national youth team and the rapid improvement of Yugoslav basketball as a whole.

During the eight-day tournament, the Yugoslav team played six matches. It played the Romanian team the day following its arrival in Peking, and lost the game 92:96.

"The Yugoslav friends have passed on their experience to us without any reservation," the PEOPLE'S DAILY article says. "They want to help us. This is a manifestation of the Yugoslav people's friendship for the Chinese people."

At the farewell banquet in honour of the tournament in the Great Hall of the People, Yugoslav delegation leader Milorad Krunic was elected to make a speech on behalf of all the participating teams. "A tournament like this is very good for promoting friendship and mutual understanding," he said. "It is very good for making common progress in basketball. We are now all friends and our friendship finds its best manifestation in the tournament."

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FRG, U.S. OFFICIALS URGE STRONGER DEFENSE OF EUROPE

0W112026Y Peking NCNA in English 1030 GMT 11 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, 10 Aug (HSINHUA)--West Germany and other NATO countries have no alternative but to strengthen their defence in face of the military threat from East Europe, said Harald Wust, inspector-general of the West German Bundeswehr, yesterday.

Speaking at the 31st congress of the International Confederation of Reserve Officers, Wust stressed that the Warsaw Pact has a military strength far exceeding the limit of defence needs of its member states. After a realistic analysis of the military presence in East Europe, West Europe will feel menaced, the West German general noted.

At the August 7 opening ceremony of the congress, which is attended by 1,200 reserve officers from NATO countries and will last six days, acting President of the West German Bundesrat Boerner delivered a speech on behalf of West German President Walter Scheel. He said that his country is concerned about the "growing offensive nature of the Warsaw Pact." West Germany will support all efforts in strengthening NATO's defence, he declared.

Referring to the SALT talks between the United States and the Soviet Union, Wust warned that it should not be neglected that the balance of the strategic nuclear weapons might lead to the widening of the gap in European conventional weapons, medium-range nuclear weapons in particular. He pointed out that the Warsaw Pact now has a superiority in medium-range weapons.

On the central European troops reduction talks in Vienna, he stated that the process of the talks gave the impression that the basic target of the Soviet Union remains to be maintenance of its superiority in conventional force and of the imbalance of the military forces in central Europe in the form of a treaty.

On behalf of U.S. President Carter, U.S. Assistant Undersecretary of Defence Harold Chase stressed that the United States is determined to change the situation--the present East-West imbalance of armaments. He held that Moscow's military strength is evidently beyond its sensible defense requirements. Washington is strengthening the combat readiness of its troops stationed in Europe.

On the military situation in Europe, Director of the London International Institute for Strategic Studies Christoph Bertram said at the conference that there exist worrying developments. He asked the West to make long-term arrangements as regards its security policy.

After a detailed analysis of the reserve system of the Warsaw Pact, a white paper put forward to the conference by the Association of Reservists of the West German Federal Bundeswehr points out that the West must fully consider in the talks on troops reduction in central Europe that the Soviet Union is intensifying the use of the reservist strength; otherwise, it is impossible to compare realistically the military strength of both sides.

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ROMANIAN GYMNASTS IN KIRIN--The Romanian young man's gymnastic team concluded its 12-day visit to Changchun and left here on 6 August by special plane. [Text] [Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 6 Aug 78 SK]

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ART TROUPE IN ROMANIA--Bucharest, 29 Jul--The Nanking Children's Art Troupe of China gave five performances in Constanta City bordering on the Black Sea and such Black Sea resorts as Navodari, Costesti and Mamaia from July 21 to 28 to the warm welcome of an audience of more than 7,500 children, teen-agers and adults. Rodica Leonti, secretary of the Constanta County Committee of the Romanian Communist Party (RCP) and other leading members of that county saw the troupe's performance in Constanta City on the evening of July 25. On behalf of Ion Tudor, member of the Central Committee of the RCP and first secretary of the Constanta County Committee of the RCP, they presented a basket of flowers to the Chinese children artists. On the morning of July 26, Rodica Leonta, secretary of the Constanta County Committee of the RCP, received leading members of the Chinese troupe and had a warm and friendly conversation with them. [Peking NCNA in English 2219 GMT 29 Jul 78 OW]

BRITISH FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--Peking, 7 Aug--Tan Chen-lin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with the delegation of the Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding led by its Chairman Derek Bryan. Wang Ping-nan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, was among those present on the occasion. [Peking NCNA in English 1253 GMT 7 Aug 78 OW]

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

CHI PENG-FEI MEETS WITH ZAMBIAN DELEGATION

OW161215Y Peking NCNA in English 1220 GMT 26 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Jul (HSINHUA)--Chi Peng-fei, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this afternoon met the delegation of the Zambian United National Independence Party Youth League.

Vice Chairman Chi Peng-fei had a cordial and friendly talk with delegation leader Raphael Mwale and deputy leader L. Mwanza Malambo.

S.A. Maonde, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Zambian Embassy in China, was present. Also present were Wu Hsueh-chien, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Chia Hsueh-chien, deputy bureau director.

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER CHANG MEETS NEW PDRY ENVOY

OW161423Y Peking NCNA in English 1338 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Aug (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Chang Hai-feng today met with Ahmed Saleh Hajib, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the People's Republic of China, and discussed with him matters relating to the presentation of his credentials. The new ambassador arrived here on August 12.

BOTSWANA'S EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

OW170200Y Peking NCNA in English 0153 GMT 17 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Aug (HSINHUA)--Archibald M. Mogwe, Botswana minister of external affairs, Mrs. Lema Mogwe and their party arrived in Peking by air this morning for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. They were welcomed at the airport by Ho Ying, Chinese vice-foreign minister, Chao Cheng-i, Chinese ambassador to Botswana, and their wives.

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SIERRA LEONE PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRC INSPECTION TEAM

OW161142Y Peking NCNA in English 1040 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Freetown, 15 Aug (HSINHUA)--Sierra Leonean President Siaka Stevens received here today all the members of a Chinese inspection team led by Pao Ming-liang and had a friendly talk with them. The Chinese team has come to inspect the Sierra Leone stadium project being built with Chinese assistance.

Present on the occasion were First and Second Vice-Presidents S.I. Koroma and C.A. Kamara-Taylor. Sung Chao-yi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy, was also present.

MOGADISCIO RADIO BLAMES USSR FOR TENSION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

OW121530Y Peking NCNA in English 1506 GMT 12 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Mogadiscio, 11 Aug (HSINHUA)--Radio Mogadiscio in a commentary yesterday condemned the Soviet Union for creating tension and differences among Southeast Asian countries.

The commentary noted: "The Soviet Union recently launched a campaign to create tension and differences among Southeast Asian countries. It has created differences between Vietnam and Cambodia on the one hand, and between Vietnam and Thailand on the other."

It said: "In early 1978, the Vietnamese Government began to expel Chinese nationals from Vietnam and took steps detrimental to the friendship between the peoples of China and Vietnam. The Vietnamese authorities were instigated and supported by the Soviet Union in taking such hostile steps, because the Soviet Union is now involved in Vietnam and interfering in its affairs."

"The present Vietnamese leaders have become an instrument in the hands of the Soviet Union in opposing the People's Republic of China and Southeast Asian countries," the commentary said.

ZAIRIAN PAPER HAILS HUA'S VISIT TO ROMANIA

OW161915Y Peking NCNA in English 1705 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Kinshasa, 16 Aug (HSINHUA)--The Zairian paper ELIMA today carried a commentary acclaiming Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Romania.

The commentary said: "Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's first visit to Europe is an event of historical importance for the development of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between the people of China and Romania. His visit will bring great benefits to the cause of world peace, cooperation and progress."

Chairman Hua's visit to Bucharest, it stated, testifies once again that the principles of strict respect for national independence and state sovereignty, equality of rights, exclusion of the use or threat of force, non-interference in other countries' internal affairs in whatever form, should become the basis of relationship among countries in the world.

The commentary pointed out that the visit reflects "the desire of China and Romania to continue to make efforts to eliminate imperialist, colonialist, neo-colonialist and hegemonist policies and all attempts at domination and diktat from international life."

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RHODESIAN ECONOMIC DETERIORATION ACCELERATES

OW142258Y Peking NCNA in English 2235 GMT 14 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Gaborone, 14 Aug (HSINHUA)--The economic crisis which Rhodesia has been facing since the latter half of 1974 is becoming more acute at an accelerated pace under the onslaught of the guerrilla war, international economic sanctions and the protracted depression of the capitalist world economy, according to reports from Salisbury.

A further seven percent decline is expected in 1978 following a ten percent decrease in gross domestic products in the past three years. This means that by the end of this year, the real per capita income in Rhodesia will fall by 25 percent from 1974, when set against a 3.8 percent rate of the black population growth.

The official bulletin of statistics reveals that industrial production fell by 35 percent in the first half of this year. Rhodesia's industrial output is now running at the 1971 level. Investments of fixed capital have long been stagnant. As to minerals, a principle earner of foreign exchange, the growth rate of 3 percent last year ranked lowest in the past twelve years. Having suffered losses for three successive years, the Rhodesian railways have to be subsidized with another 4,200,000 Rhodesian dollars in the current financial year.

In agriculture, such major export crops as cotton and tobacco have showed a severe drop in yields due to the escalated war and the drought in the previous farming season. Rhodesia's exchange rate has devalued three times in the past three years--twice in the past 10 months. In recent years, inflation averages 9 percent a year, while consumer prices have been going up. The sky-rocketing of prices of staple foodstuffs have plunged the broad masses of the black people into a dilemma.

Political uncertainty and deterioration of the economic situation have led to a "disastrous ebb" in the morale among the white people. It was announced that the net outflow of whites last year has reached 10,800. Another 6,500 have emigrated in the first half of this year. The quitting of these people, mostly skilled or professional, has worsened the economic plight.

Official statistics show that Rhodesia's exports last year fell by 2.5 percent largely as a result of a volume fall of more than six percent. Import dropped by more than eight percent in volume, partly because "security requirements" restricted the availability of foreign exchange to the private sector. The current budget disclosed a predicted fall of about 26 million Rhodesian dollars in the value of exports this year.

According to the FINANCIAL MAIL, Rhodesia's balance of payments position also deteriorated markedly last year. External payments swung into a deficit of 52 million rand (one U.S. dollar equals to 0.86 rand) last year.

AS-SADAT REJECTS DEAL WITH ISRAEL AT CAMP DAVID TALKS

OW151358Y Peking NCNA in English 1220 GMT 15 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Cairo, 14 Aug (HSINHUA)--Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat declared tonight that in the forthcoming tripartite summit of the United States, Egypt and Israel on September 5 at Camp David: "Egypt will exert all possible efforts to achieve peace based on justice and not any kind of peace as alleged by the Soviet Union."

As-Sadat made this statement in his meeting with the members of the Provisional Constituent Committee of the National Democratic Party in Alexandria. He categorically rejected any separate peace negotiation deal with Israel during the coming Camp David summit. He said: "If this was Egypt's aim it would have been easily achieved."

President as-Sadat reviewed the major political events in Egypt since the inception of the 1952 revolution up to the victories in the October War in 1973. He condemned the Soviet Union for betraying the just cause of the Arab people's struggle. He said that the Soviet Union had broken its promise, stopping the supply of weapons to Egypt even before the October War.

BRIEFS

EXHIBITION ENDS IN CAMEROON--Yaounde, 30 Jul--The Economic and Trade Exhibition of China closed here today. Over 100,000 people have visited the exhibition since its opening on July 17. They were greatly interested in the photos reflecting the constant development of the friendly relations between the people of China and Cameroon. They were also impressed by the agricultural and light industrial products, textiles and handicraft displayed in the exhibition. More than 10 Chinese films including "Warmly Welcome President Ahidjo's Visit to China," "From Victory to Victory," "Little Soldier Chang Ka," "Sparkling Red Star" were shown during the exhibition. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0706 GMT 31 Jul 78 OW]

CONGOLESE JOURNALISTS DELEGATION--Peking, 1 Aug--The Congolese journalists delegation led by Souka, advisor to the minister of information, left here for home by air this evening at the end of their friendly visit to China. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 2002 GMT 1 Aug 78 OW]

DONATIONS TO SUDAN--Peking, 8 Aug--The Red Cross Society of China sent a message today to the Sudanese Committee for Disaster Relief expressing sympathy for the flood-afflicted Sudanese people. It informed the Sudanese committee of its donations valued at rmb 200,000 yuan. The message reads: The Red Cross Society of China is very much concerned about the severe floods which have afflicted your country and caused enormous losses. The society has decided to send to your committee by special plane medicine, food, knitwear and blankets valued at rmb 200,000 yuan to help the people of the afflicted areas overcome the temporary difficulties caused by the floods. Please convey our sympathy and solicitude to the people of the afflicted areas. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1940 GMT 8 Aug 78 OW]

EQUATORIAL GUINEAN JOURNALISTS DELEGATION--Peking, 10 Aug--The Chinese Press Organizations in Peking gave a banquet this evening for a journalists delegation from Equatorial Guinea led by Ndong Abaha Mesian, secretary of state to the presidency. Mu Ching, NCNA deputy director, and leader of the delegation Ndong Abaha Mesian proposed toasts at the banquet, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Equatorial Guinean Ambassador to China Nvono Nca Menene Oluy attended the banquet. Also present were leading members of other press organizations and of the Information Department of the Foreign Minister Pan Fei, Chin Chao, Wang Yen-chang, Wang Li-hsing and Yen Hung-liang. The visitors arrived this morning at the invitation of Chinese Press Organizations in Peking. [Peking NCNA in English 1707 GMT 10 Aug 78 OW]

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WESTERN HEMISPHERE

CANADIAN CONSUMER PRICE INDEX JUMPS IN JULY

OW171226Y Peking NCNA in English 0720 GMT 17 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Ottawa, 16 Aug (HSINHUA)--During July the consumer price index in Canada registered its sharpest increase since 1975.

According to statistics Canada, the index, based on 1971 standard, rose to 177.7 in July, was 1.5 percent above June and 9.8 percent above July 1977. The 1.5 percent increase over June was the steepest monthly increase since June 1975. The 9.8 percent rise was the sharpest annual increase since November 1975.

The July price spurt is mainly attributed to food prices, which went up 4 percent from June and 20.1 percent from a year earlier. Among food prices, those of fresh vegetables were up 33.6 percent from a month earlier and 71.6 percent up from a year earlier; fresh fruit prices were up 13.5 percent from a month earlier and up 46.1 percent from a year earlier. Consumers have to pay extra for meat, rent, clothing and transport.

The deficit for the first three months of the current financial year from April 1 to June 30 was 49 percent higher than a year earlier. The GLOBE AND MAIL today says that recent figures showing a 4.5-billion-Canadian-dollar federal government deficit for the first three months could mean a deficit for the full year of around 15 billion to 18 billion Canadian dollars.

BRIEFS

MEXICAN STUDY GROUP--Peking, 4 Aug--A fresh water fish breeding study group from Mexico led by Guadalupe Amalia Amijo, biologist in the Mexican Fishery Department, left here for home today. Hsiao Peng, Chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry and director of the State Aquatic Products Bureau, met and feted all members of the study group in Peking on August 2. They had a cordial and friendly conversation. After arriving in China on July 3 in accordance with the China-Mexico scientific and technical cooperation agreement, the group went on a study tour of southern parts of China and exchanged experience with their Chinese colleagues. [Peking NCNA in English 1610 GMT 4 Aug 78 OW]

CANADIAN PROFESSOR VISITS--Peking, 25 Jul--Vice-Minister of Education Yung Wen-tao gave a dinner at noon today in honour of Professor David Pei, dean of the Chemical Engineering Department of the University of Waterloo of Ontario Province, Canada. Professor David Pei arrived in China on July 5 to give lectures at the invitation of Tsinghua University and the Shanghai Chemical Engineering Institute. [Peking NCNA in English 1502 GMT 25 Jul 78 OW]

SAO TOME, PRINCIPAL SOCCER TEAM--Peking, 13 Aug--The Chinese Football Association gave a reception here this evening in honour of a football team from Sao Tome and Principe led by Antonio Manuel. Among those present were Li Feng-lou, leading member of the Chinese Football Association, and Chen Chia-liang, secretary general of the association. Li Feng-lou said that the football team had brought the Chinese people the profound friendship of the people and sportsmen of Sao Tome and Principe. He extended a warm welcome to the visitors on behalf of the Chinese Football Association and wished them success. The team arrived in Peking this afternoon. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1547 GMT 13 Aug 78 OW]

FORMER DEFENSE MINISTER'S REHABILITATION PREDICTED

OW161107Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1050 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Peking, 16 Aug (AFP)--A debate seems to be starting within the Chinese leadership over former Defense Minister Marshal Peng Te-huai, who was purged in 1959 and has remained one of the most controversial figures in the history of the Chinese Communist Party.

Specialists noted in a long history article in yesterday's KWANGMING DAILY a reference to him which for the first time since the Cultural Revolution was not accompanied by the usual criticism.

Marshal Peng, who was defense minister from 1954 to 1959, is believed to be dead by Chinese military sources. He would have been 79.

The article about "(humanist) officials" in imperial China mentions the 16th century official (?Hai Jui). The personage of Hai Jui was used as a symbol for Marshal Peng in a political and literary war of words at the beginning of the 1960s which centered on the disgrace of Marshal Peng and the wish of several top leaders at the time to see him rehabilitated. The war of words ended with a (?lightning) attack on those who pleaded "in favour of Hai Jui" and became part of the Cultural Revolution. The name Hai Jui was never mentioned afterwards without being violently criticized.

Meanwhile, there has been an upsurge in attacks against Marshal Peng Te-huai from top military leaders, and criticisms of him in the articles and speeches published to mark Army Day on August 1 linked him to his successor as defense minister, the disgraced Lin Piao.

Marshal Peng, a legendary fighter in the Chinese Revolution, is one of the top leaders most admired by the Chinese people. More than a military hero, he is above all famous nowadays for his opposition to some aspects of the economic policies of Chairman Mao Tse-tung during the "Great Leap Forward" in 1958. (?He) made his opposition known during the enlarged Politburo meeting at Lushan in July 1959.

After his disgrace he was officially referred to as "leader of an anti-party clique." He was compared to Hai Jui by the writer Wu Han, later to be disgraced himself, in a first article called "Hai Jui Scolds the Emperor" in 1959 and then in the libretto for a classical opera, "Hai Jui Dismissed From Office," which implicitly called (?off) his rehabilitation in 1960.

Author of yesterday's article Wang Ssu-chih listed three possible judgements of the "honest officials" of the past, one negative, one positive and the other more moderate.

"Feudal officials cannot be saviours of the people because of their class nature, but their achievements have sometimes proved useful to the people in their province," states the last argument, supported by Mr Wang.

A rehabilitation, even posthumous, of Marshal Peng Te-huai cannot be entirely ruled out, some observers believed.

On July 1 the official press carried a previously unpublished speech by Chairman Mao in 1962 which was linked historically in many ways to the "Peng Te-huai affair." In the speech Chairman Mao listed his "mistakes" in the launching of the "Great Leap Forward" to other members and cadres of the Communist Party. These "mistakes" had already been discussed at the Central Committee plenum held at Lushan in 1959 which led to Peng Te-huai's downfall.

In addition, there have been several articles in the Chinese press recently calling for "the reopening of old cases" and the definitive reexamination of old affairs which some feel were wrongly judged at the time.

Specialists here have also noted that Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping, the People's Liberation Army chief of General Staff, had left all criticisms of Peng Te-huai out of a speech made on Sunday at a funeral ceremony for General Lo Jui-ching.

One member of Marshal Peng's "anti-party clique" has already been rehabilitated. This is his former Chief of Staff Huang Ko-cheng who was disgraced at the same time for the same reason.

KWANGMING DAILY RAPS CERTAIN PROFESSORS FOR SERVING GANG

HK170647Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 11 Aug 78 p 4 HK

[Article by Fu Yun-lung [0265 0061 7893]" "Advocating 'Revolution' For the Sake of Opposing Revolution"]

[Excerpts] In their counterrevolutionary plot to attack people by historical allusions in order to usurp party and state power, the "gang of four" directly employed a few "advisers" and "professors" to fight their battles. They repeatedly declared their intention to start "a new revolution" in the "sphere of the history of Chinese philosophy."

What did they mean by their so-called "revolution?" Let us look at the statements made by these "advisers" and "professors." A certain professor in Kwangtung said that in the field of the history of Chinese philosophy, "it is impermissible to play down the Confucian-legalist struggle, which we must earnestly study." He added that "to deny the Confucian-legalist struggle is to deny class struggle." Another professor who stood behind Tang Hsiao-wen made the wanton claim in the presence of the renegade Chiang Chin: Putting forth the "Confucian-legalist struggle" was "something not done before" in the history of Chinese philosophy. He added that whether we studied the "Confucian-legalist struggle" was sufficient to "reflect two kinds of approaches and two kinds of science." A certain adviser of Liang Hsiao especially offered an "explanation" for this "revolution," saying: "There was a struggle between two lines in the history of Chinese philosophy. One line, represented by the Confucian school, stood for restoration and regression; the other, represented by the legalist school, was for reform and progress. The former was based on idealism, while the latter was based on materialism. The doctrines of Confucius and Mencius were predominant in China's prolonged feudal society. Throughout its history, feudal philosophy extolled the Confucians and deprecated the legalists' it publicized idealism and slandered materialism. The same was true of bourgeois philosophy. This situation prevailed more than two thousands years ago. The revolution in the history of Chinese philosophy is to provide a new interpretation of history and to straighten out the facts that have been distorted. When the struggle between the two lines in the history of philosophy is clearly recognized, the revolution in the history of philosophy can be readily understood." ("Foreword to 'On Confucius'") It is very clear that the main aim of the so-called "revolution" as viewed by the "advisers" and "professors" was to "reform" the history of Chinese philosophy according to "the main thread of the Confucian-legalist struggle" as interpreted by the "gang of four."

As we know, the theory of "the main thread of the Confucian-legalist struggle" was purely a subjective conjecture of the "gang of four," an out-and-out reactionary theory of political substitution. Historical facts show that even in this particular historical period--the spring and autumn and warring states period--the Confucian-legalist struggle was not the only struggle in philosophy at that time. When one takes a sweeping look at history, one realizes that those who favored reform and progress were not necessarily legalists or materialists, and that those who wanted to return to the past and restore the old order were not necessarily Confucians or idealists.

In their conspiracy to usurp party and state power, the "gang of four" were bound to negate our socialist system or undermine our cultural and scientific undertakings. The negation by the "advisers" and "professors" of the research achievements in the history of Chinese philosophy as a whole was an important component part of this conspiracy. The research work in the history of Chinese philosophy had yielded tremendous results since the founding of new China, thanks to the personal concern of great leader Chairman Mao for his guidance of revolutionary line, and to the efforts made by the vast number of researchers in the field of the history of Chinese philosophy. For instance, through excavation and collation, a number of works have already appeared which have better applied the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to the study of the history of Chinese philosophy. Through the hundred schools of thought contending with each other, we have carried out heated discussions on a number of major issues in the history of philosophy, thereby giving a further impetus to the development of the study of the history of philosophy. However, all of this was regarded as "invalidity" by the "advisers" and "professors" in their call for a "revolution"--an "invalidity" that must be completely "overthrown" since it "reversed" history! Wasn't their counterrevolutionary intention as clear as broad daylight?

These "advisers" and the "professors" advertised themselves as advocates of "academic research." They alleged that they promoted "revolution" only in the "academic" sphere. Did they actually do so? No. they did not. By thumbing through history books, we can clearly see that these "advisers" and "professors" never were academicians in the true sense of the word. Rather, they were involved in counterrevolutionary activities in the name of conducting "academic" research. That professor who stood behind Tang Hsiao-wen and who always called himself an "expert in the party" and "an anti-Confucius authority" was previously a despicable renegade of the CCP when he was unmasked, a vicious enemy of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. How could this anti-CCP veteran apply himself after liberation to what he called "academic" research? It may be said that he often resorted to the counterrevolutionary tactic of using history for insinuative purposes whenever the political atmosphere changed. He even admitted this fact.

A certain adviser of Liang Hsiao was known to everyone. He was the one who played all kinds of tricks and exerted his utmost during various stages of China's democratic revolution to revere Confucius in order to serve the big landlord and bourgeois classes, particularly the ruling KMT reactionaries. He was the one who flaunted the banner of "revolution" after liberation but continued to champion the Confucian junk shop by using revisionist ways to serve the counterrevolutionary revisionist line that Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao pursued. All this hideous evidence completely unmasked what he called "academic" research. It was also not accidental that a certain professor in Kwangtung, who placed himself at the "gang of four's" beck and call, unabashedly did certain things to please them. What this professor did seldom deviated from the practice of juxtaposing the past and the present by using metaphors and analogies and by manipulating history and using it for insinuative purposes.

Once the past of these "advisers" and "professors" became known, it was not difficult to understand their present. They were so desperate to advocate the so-called "main thread of the Confucianist-legalist struggle" when the "gang of four" were running wild because they were not prompted by the "impulse" of the moment nor caused by their desire to keep pace with the times. Rather, they did so for ulterior political motives. To explain the problem, we might as well use that professor behind Tang Hsiao-wen as an example. He alleged that in terms of "academic" research he had contributed significantly in recent years to his studies of Confucius. [paragraph continues]

As early as 14 June 1974, the arch renegade Chiang Ching directly told the professor to ferret out the "big Confucian of our time." She urged him to look for "historical evidence" for opposing Premier Chou. With this in mind, the professor took the cue and later made some revisions in his book "New Findings From Confucian Analects." No wonder the "gang of four" approved the revised version when it was published.

These "advisers" and "professors" in their elation were blatant when the "gang of four" were running wild. They claimed that their "revolution" had "straightened out the features of history that had been reversed." They declared that "a splendid new socialist culture would appear" if their way of repudiation was followed. However, their jubilation appeared premature. They tried in vain to hurl a big rock at the proletariat only to hit themselves in the head. History brooks no reversal and those who oppose revolution will have no good end. This is our conclusion.

COMMENTARY URGES SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

HK170631Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 12 Aug 78 p 1 HK

[KWANGMING DAILY short commentary: "Scientific Research Must Serve Agricultural Development"]

[Text] How to quickly develop agriculture is a major problem that concerns the entire nation. To make agriculture meet the requirements for the rapid development of existing various construction enterprises requires us to be armed with modern science and technology and to carry out scientific farming. In view of the needs of regional economic development, natural conditions, the particular resources available and factors such as a weak foundation in scientific research, a lack of scientific and technical personnel, poor and faulty equipment, a low production level, a heavy production burden, and so forth, the party committee of Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region has concentrated its limited manpower and material and financial resources, made scientific research serve agricultural development and worked toward the gradual overall modernization of science and technology. They have done this work while keeping actual conditions in mind.

Agricultural science is very comprehensive. Its development is closely linked with various natural sciences. Such subjects as atomic theory, laser research, remote sensing, and so forth are playing an ever increasing role in agricultural production. Therefore, in strengthening agriculture-related scientific research, Kwangsi has linked various research tasks more closely with the development of the national economy in the order of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. This procedure makes it easier for us to solve certain very urgent problems relatively quickly with relatively few men and material and financial resources.

The four modernizations are interrelated. Various subjects are also interrelated. The National Science Conference has affirmed eight comprehensive scientific and technical fields that affect the situation as a whole. Only by doing scientific research well in these eight fields can we stimulate the rapid development of all science and technology and the whole national economy including agriculture. Kwangsi has therefore energetically strengthened agriculture-related scientific research work. This does not mean that Kwangsi has forgotten the features of various fields of study and their strong points, but rather that it has made the most of such features and strong points in order to serve the development of agricultural production. In fact, only through the development of different fields of study can we enable the eight fields--land, manure, water, cultivation, close planting, protection, general work and management--to stimulate agricultural development, quicken the pace of agricultural modernization and contribute toward the realization of the general task for a new period.

GRAIN OUTPUT INCREASE LINKED WITH SALINITY, ALKALINITY CONTROL

HK161350Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 11 Aug 78 p 1 HK

[Article by KWANGMING DAILY commentator: "Successful Scientific Research Worth Promoting"]

[Excerpts] Per-mou grain output jumped from 200 to 800 catties as a result of a 4-year experiment on saline and alkaline soil, an experiment conducted with the joint efforts of the teachers of the North China Agricultural College and the poor and lower-middle peasants of Changchuang brigade, Chuchou County, Hopei. This successful and very valuable experiment should be energetically promoted.

Due to lack of overall planning and one-sided thinking in the past, certain areas separated antidrought and drainage efforts from alkalinity and salinity control in handling saline and alkaline soil. Despite a long period of efforts to achieve control, only scanty results were achieved. Individual areas even took improper measures, disregarding the law of nature. They ended up with results opposite to what they hoped to achieve. In some cases, a serious secondary salinization occurred. Therefore, it is very necessary to study and popularize the experience of Chuchou County in the comprehensive control of saline and alkaline land and to do such work with faster and better results.

Our Yellow River and Huai River area has 50 million mou of saline and alkaline land. The average per-mou grain output is around 200 catties. If the whole area's is alkalinity is controlled as in Changchuang and other brigades, an estimated increase of 20 to 30 billion catties of grain can be obtained. What an attractive figure! We can thus see the great significance of studying soil improvement and of popularizing research results, the significance of raising grain output by large margins, of accelerating the pace of agricultural development and of realizing the general task for the new period.

Salinity and alkalinity control is a great struggle to transform nature. In popularizing Chuchou Country's successful experiment and in accelerating the improvement of saline and alkaline soil, we must strengthen party leadership. Now is the time for party committees of the relevant areas to take up this task. We must cherish great ambitions, plan far ahead and assume a scientific attitude in formulating practical and practicable plans and measures in the deepening mass movement of farmland capital construction. If we are shortsighted, stay in the rut and "content ourselves with stopgap measures," we can never basically control saline and alkaline land. We must seek cooperation between experts and the masses and give full play to the activism of specialized scientific and technical personnel and to the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants. We must adhere to dialectical materialism and strive to guard against metaphysics. We must proceed from reality, take local factors into consideration, avoid doing what is inessential and superficial and lay the stress on actual production increases and economic results. The Hopei Provincial CCP Committee has now acted. It has strengthened leadership over the control of saline and alkaline land. It is hoped that the Yellow River and Huai River area and other areas with salinity and alkalinity problems will pay close and proper attention to saline and alkaline soil improvement studies and the popularization of research results.

KWANGMING DAILY REPORTS ON EDUCATION MINISTRY NATIONAL FORUM

HK170300Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 9 Aug 78 p 1 HK

[KWANGMING DAILY report from Wuhan by Chang Li-fu [4545 7787 7079] and Kuo Te-i [6753 1795 000]: "Ministry of Education Holds National Forum on Teaching of Liberal Arts in Institutions of Higher Education"]

[Excerpts] The Ministry of Education recently held a national forum in Wuhan on the teaching of liberal arts in institutions of higher education. Vice Minister of Education Comrade Kao I [7359 3085] chaired the forum. More than 330 people participated in it, including teachers and leading cadres responsible for overall administration and in charge of individual departments from 58 universities, teachers colleges, institutes of finance and economics and institutes of political science and law. Responsible comrades of some provincial and municipal education administration departments were also present.

The main purpose of this forum was to implement the spirit of the National Education Work Conference and discuss how liberal arts departments should contribute toward fulfilling the general task for the new period. At the forum, tentative programs for the teaching of the Chinese language, history, philosophy, political economics and pedagogics in institutions of higher education were mapped out and tentative plans for the compilation and selection of teaching materials and for the training of teachers were formulated. The delegates also exchanged views and achieved a unified understanding on the questions of how our party should strengthen its leadership over the liberal arts, train teachers for the liberal arts, improve our information and library work and run liberal arts journals well.

The forum decided that in the teaching of liberal arts and in scientific research, it is imperative to energetically promote the style of study which combines theory with practice, revolutionary zeal with scientific spirit and viewpoints with teaching materials. It is also imperative to persistently seek truth from facts, keep to the proletarian party spirit and solidly uphold the truth.

The combination of theory with practice is not only a basic principle of Marxism but also a guiding principle in the teaching of liberal arts. The delegates unanimously held that Chairman Mao's directive "the liberal arts should take all society as their factory" taught us to adhere to the principle of combining theory with practice. While making a conscientious effort to study theory, we also must get in touch with the practical life of society and combine learning from books with learning from society.

The forum held that since liberal arts are a branch of science, it is necessary to stress seeking truth from facts, rule out the existence of "forbidden areas" and criticize Lin Piao and the "gang of four" for forcing the teachers to "expound and prove" their reactionary viewpoints to meet their needs of usurping party and state power.

The tentative teaching programs for various specialties of the liberal arts drawn up at the forum demanded that we correctly implement the principle of combining theory with practice, persistently take study as the main task and guarantee adequate time for study. We must teach various liberal arts subjects scientifically and systematically, conduct teaching strictly according to plan and not shorten or suspend classes at will.

The delegates started a spirited discussion on how the policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend" should be implemented in the liberal arts. They held that in order to truly implement Chairman Mao's policy of a hundred flowers and a hundred schools, it is necessary to thoroughly criticize the "gang of four's" cultural autocracy and obscurantism and promote the habit of respecting democracy as well as science. The six political criteria must be adhered to.

However, what is right and what is wrong in academic matters can only be resolved through free discussion. They said: The party's policy of a hundred flowers and a hundred schools should be put on a solid footing in the teaching of all subjects and in scientific research. In teaching, it is necessary to maintain a proletarian world outlook and permit the teachers to teach according to their own academic views and thoughts. In the compilation of teaching materials, it is necessary to uphold the correct political orientation and at the same time insure freedom of academic contention. In scientific research, it is necessary to take Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as the guide and encourage the teachers to boldly air their novel ideas.

The forum held that the key to doing well in teaching liberal arts lies in strengthening party leadership. The delegates unanimously agreed that leadership at all levels in the liberal arts must boldly take the lead in clearing up confusion and restoring order, consolidate the teaching order in the liberal arts, work hard to create and improve necessary working and living conditions for the liberal arts teachers, bring their socialist enthusiasm into full play and strive to improve the quality of liberal arts teaching, fulfill the general task for the new period and train more competent people who are both Red and expert.

COMMENTARY URGES CORRECT ATTITUDE TOWARD COLLEGE ADMISSION

HK170220Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 10 Aug 78 p 1 HK

[Short commentary: "Adopt a Correct Attitude Toward the Question of Going to College"]

[Text] This year's unified entrance examination for institutes of higher learning all over the country has ended successfully. All provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are intensively carrying out the work of grading the examination papers. The results will soon be announced and registration of students will begin. At the present stage, it is necessary to realistically carry out ideological and political education among the vast numbers of candidates.

Almost 6 million youths took the entrance examination for institutes of higher learning this year. This fully demonstrates the bright prospects of having an endless stream of capable people for China's socialist cause. However, the present scale and speed of development of our country's higher education cannot guarantee that these several million youths can study in college. Attendance requires that every candidate "have a Red heart and make two preparations." If he is accepted, he may further his study in college. If he is not accepted, he must go back to his work or production position and carry out spare-time study in light of the requirements of his position.

The "gang of four" tried to poison the younger generation with the decadent ideas of the exploiting class in order to realize their criminal plot of usurping party and state power. For this reason, many youths are still incapable of taking a correct attitude to the entrance examination of institutes of higher learning. Some of them either believe they will be honored and will have a bright future if they are admitted into college or they will be disgraced and will have dim prospects if they are not accepted. If youths do not solve this problem, they will be unable to really study well even if they are admitted because they will not have a correct purpose in going to college. Those who have failed the entrance examination will have a very heavy ideological burden and may be faced with various questions.

The main purpose of conducting ideological and political work among youths is to intensively teach them to establish a revolutionary ideal and aim at a revolutionary future. Building a powerful, modern socialist country is a new Long March and a historical task for the youths of the present generation. [paragraph continues]

Whether they will study in college or go to mountainous areas and the countryside or remain in their work positions, they must strive to accomplish the general task for the new period. Those who are not admitted into college may continue to study culture and science through television, radio, correspondence or other means of spare-time education. The fast development of education conducted at various levels and in different forms in our country will open a still wider road for the vast number of youths to study and to make further academic advancement.

Ideological and political work should be focused on the unsuccessful candidates. All units which have candidates should treat them warmly whether they are admitted into college or not. The key to doing good ideological work on the candidates lies in educating the parents to have the correct attitude. We hope that the parents will encourage their sons and daughters who are admitted into college to accept the assignments but will not apply pressure on those who are not admitted. Some parents try to push their children with material incentives or harsh words. This method will cause endless harm and must be stopped. Various units must get a clear picture of the ideological conditions of the candidates and carry out more ideological work effectively among them. The results of the examinations will be announced this year. Examinations are an important way to implement the principle of selecting the best. With regard to the candidates whose entrance examination results are not so good, attention should be paid to showing concern for them, taking good care of them, encouraging them to continuously work hard, and directing them to work and study well at their posts and contribute their share toward accomplishing the general task for the new period.

MARRIAGE AS A 'BUSINESS TRANSACTION' CRITICIZED

OW281028Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0159 GMT 24 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] Hangchow, 24 Jul--According to NCNA reporter Wang Wei-min, CHEKIANG DAILY recently published a reader's letter entitled "The Agony of A Rural Youth," exposing and criticizing old marriage customs. The daily also invited readers to join in this discussion to oppose the practice of marriage as a business transaction in disguise. This has aroused enthusiastic response from various localities throughout the province.

The letter entitled "The Agony of a Rural Youth" was written by Chen Pai-sung [7115 2672 2646], a young commune member of Shengli production brigade, Tungfanghung commune, in Shaohsing County, Chekiang. His letter says: "Four years ago, when I got engaged to a rural girl from a neighboring village, her family imposed many demands on me: first, betrothal money calculated according to the girl's age--12 yuan a year--and even 1 yuan less would not be acceptable; second, six jars of wine to show respect for her parents; third, eight garments--three made of wool or flannel--and three catties of woolen yarn; fourth, 10 yuan placed on a plate for her grandmother (to show my respect for her) fifth, one gold ring and one set of gold earrings; and sixth, a grand engagement feast. As a result, I spent more than 500 yuan for the engagement. This was only the 'first target.' In order to get married, I had to meet the 'second target.' They asked for several pieces of so-called 'high-class' furniture. I also had to host another feast--the wedding feast--which would have cost me another 1,000 yuan or more. Since the current living standards in our village are not very high, it's very difficult to have large amounts of money like this for a marriage. Under the bad influence of 'comparing engagement presents and the grandeur of wedding feasts,' with others, the girl's family imposed more and more unreasonable demands on me. When they found out that I could not satisfy their demands, they repeatedly asked me to break off the engagement. Finally I had no other choice but to break it off."

When this letter was published, many readers from various areas wrote to the editorial department of CHEKIANG DAILY to join in the discussion. Even readers from Shanghai, Kiangsu, Shantung and Hupeh were interested in this subject. The masses expressed their delight that "only since the smashing of the 'gang of four' have such problems been able to be brought up for discussion in the paper" and that "the paper has said what has been on our minds." Some problems brought up in the letters from other readers are far more serious than Chen Pai-sung's exposition.

In accordance with this issue, the general office of the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee recently issued a circular to all localities calling on party committees at all levels and all departments concerned to mobilize and organize the masses and rally public opinion in order to pay attention to this matter and, during the third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four," to criticize the "gang of four's" crimes and their bourgeois factional setup for sabotaging the socialist legal system and debasing socialist morality and social customs, and to eliminate their pernicious influence.

An NCNA editor's note says: The case of marriage as a business transaction in disguise, described in the above report, is truly shocking.

This practice has not only been a heavy mental strain and financial burden on the masses--youth in particular--but has also caused the tragic break-up of many families. To make matters worse, this practice is affecting our youth and society as a whole like poisonous bacteria. The masses deeply hate this practice and for a long time have demanded revolution against it. While exposing and criticizing the "gang of four's" crimes in sabotaging the socialist legal system and debasing socialist morality and social customs, we must tear down old customs regarding marriage and firmly oppose marriage as a business transaction in disguise. We must conduct education among the masses on destroying the old, establishing the new and on reforming existing customs and habits, and advocate more thrifty marriages. We must also deal blows to the handful of bad persons who seriously violate laws and discipline by trying to squeeze out money by hook or by crook.

PEOPLE'S DAILY HITS REACTIONARY THEORY 'LIKE FATHER, LIKE SON'

OW111242Y Peking NCNA in English 1224 GMT 11 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, August 11 (HSINHUA)--A young woman's complaint of political discrimination against her husband has drawn sharp editorial comment from the PEOPLE'S DAILY. The paper denounced the reactionary theory of "like father, like son" in politics.

The woman's name is Wang I. Her husband Ma Feng-chun was excluded from the list of probationary party members for seven years and removed from his post of production team political instructor because her father had been guilty of grave political errors in the past. Although her own political showing was good and she had broken off from her father, the husband was still accused of choosing his wife rather than his party and excluded repeatedly from party membership.

Wang I's story was in the "Letters From the Readers" column of the PEOPLE'S DAILY on August 9th. Wang I, a 1968 middle school graduate, went with other students to the Tsao-lin (date orchard) production brigade in suburban Peking, where she joined in the farm-work and proved herself a devoted builder of the new socialist village. Two years later she married Ma Feng-chun, whereupon the trouble began.

The editor's note points out that the letter shows the aftereffects of the reactionary political theory of "like father, like son," which was spread about by Lin Piao and the gang of four. Some people in Wang I's village were misled by this false doctrine, deviating from Marxist teachings and party policy on the appraisal of family background.

I. 17 Aug 78

E 10

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The Communist Party of China has always paid attention to a person's class or family origin, but has never considered it the sole, decisive factor. On the contrary, when the party judges people, it stresses the individual's own political showing, rather than his or her antecedents. It holds that, while people are not free to choose their parents, they can freely determine which side they are on.

In China, the editor's note emphasizes, there is a bright future for everyone, including people from reactionary family backgrounds. The only condition is that they be willing to work for the socialist cause. Neither family nor social ties should be allowed to affect one's political status, marriage or application for Communist Youth League or party membership.

FOUR ESSAYS ATTRIBUTED TO LU HSUN PUBLISHED

OW151400Y Peking NCNA in English 1212 GMT 15 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Aug (HSINHUA)--Four essays have recently been attributed to Lu Hsun and are believed to have been written by him on the eve of the May 4 Movement in 1919.

One is a review of the first issue of a fine arts journal, and the remaining three short essays are on the topics: "Advice To a Man of the Old Regime," "Confucianism and Emperor" and "Might of Old Opera."

The four essays were published under the pen name Keng Yen in the WEEKLY REVIEW. The first essay appeared in the second issue of the magazine on December 29, 1918 and the other three essays in the 15th issue published on March 30, 1919. The four essays of Lu Hsun were carried in the first 1978 issue of the "Journal of Peking University," with an accompanying article by Sun Yu-shih, who is a faculty member of the Department of Chinese Language and Literature at Peking University. The pen name, the relationship between Lu Hsun and the WEEKLY REVIEW and the style of the four essays lead Sun Yu-shih to the belief that the four essays were written by Lu Hsun. Tang Tao and other scholars specializing in research work on Lu Hsun support Sun Yu-shih's view.

CULTURE, HISTORY JOURNAL RESUMES PUBLICATION

OW121350Y Peking NCNA in English 0716 GMT 12 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, August 12 (HSINHUA)--The academic journal CHINESE CULTURE AND HISTORY resumed publication here recently.

The current issue carries 14 articles on politics and the economy of Chinese slave society, commodity production in feudal society, the origin of culture of the Shang Dynasty (1600 B.C.-1066 G.C.), studies of classical literature and other subjects. Among them are new writings by historians Ku Hsieh-kang and Chou Ku-cheng and writers Kuo Shao-yu and Chu Tung-jun.

First published in 1962, the journal appeared six times. Implementing the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, it played a positive role in the study and evaluation of China's cultural legacy through essays on ancient history, geography and classical literature, study of the classic language and appraisal of historical personages. Due to the fascist cultural autocracy and persecution by the gang of four of historians and literary workers, publication was suspended for a dozen years.

I. 17 Aug 78

E 11

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

At a meeting of historians and literary workers before the journal resumed publication, Professor Chu Tung-jun, chief editor of the journal, and Li Chun-min, director of the Shanghai Classical Works Publishing House, advocated free contention among different schools of thought. They stressed the necessity to encourage young research workers while respecting the work of old scholars.

CORRECTIONS TO YANG YUNG REPORT AT MILITIA WORK CONFERENCE

The following corrections apply to the item entitled "Yang Yung Report at National Militia Conference," published in the 11 August People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, E 1:

Page E 5, seventh paragraph, last line, should read: ...revolution and construction. The general task for the new period sets new and higher demands on militia building. [New paragraph] All Militiamen are...

Page E 6, first paragraph, line 4, should read: ...one of the fighting tasks. They...

Same page and paragraph, line 5, should read: ...defeating the enemy and a powerful reserve force, and strengthening militia...

Same page, fifth paragraph, line 2, should read: ...work at present and for some time to come are: [New paragraph] (1) Continue to deepen...

Page E 8, first paragraph, line 4, should read: ...backbone role of demobilized and retired soldiers...

CORRECTION TO CLOSING OF NATIONAL MILITIA WORK CONFERENCE

The following correction applies to the item entitled "National Militia Work Conference Closes," published in the 14 August People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, E 8:

Page E 9, last paragraph, line 15, should read: ...militia, wasted manpower, hampered production and undermined war...

CORRECTION TO PLA POLITICAL WORK REGULATIONS

The following correction applies to the item entitled "Central Committee Issues Regulations on PLA Political Work," published in the 11 August People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, E 13:

Page E 13, first paragraph, line 9, should read: ...on the Work of Political Departments of Armies and Divisions...

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
EAST REGION

G 1

KIANGSI LEADER YANG SHANG-KUEI NOTES IMPORTANCE OF MILITIA

HK161006Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] "On the afternoon of 12 August, 2,200 armymen and people from the province and municipality solemnly held a rally at the 1 August Hall to warmly celebrate wise leader and commander Chairman Hua's inscription for the National Conference on Militia Work." Attending the rally were Yang Shang-kuei, Hsin Chun-chieh, Peng Meng-yu, Li I-chang, Fang Chih-chun, Wang Li-lang, Hu Ting-chien, (Lu Hui-ying), (Li Yeh-ning), (Tung Shu-tung), (Lin Mai-ching), (Liu Shih-i), (Han Kuang), (Shen Kan), (Hsieh Chih-chao), (Wang Ying-te), Lo Meng-wen, Chung Ping, Lai Shao-jac, Pan Shih-yen, Wang Chao-ping, Ma Chien, (Chu Tou-ching) and (Chen Sheng), responsible comrades of the party, government, army and CPC of the province and municipality. Comrade Li I-chang presided over the rally. Hsin Chun-chieh read the inscriptions of Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman Hsu of the Military Commission. Yang Shang-kuei, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, gave a speech.

Yang Shang-kuei said: "With the sincere concern of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the National Conference on Militia Work has seriously studied the important instructions of Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua, emphatically summed up the positive and negative experiences in the struggle against Lin Piao and the gang of four in militia building, obtained a clearer picture of the correct road and orientation for militia work, put forward the tasks and demands for strengthening militia building in the new historical conditions, formulated a set of new rules and restored the old tradition. This is of very great significance for further implementing the line of the 11th party congress and the general task of the new period, for implementing the guideline and task put forward by the Military Commission of grasping the key link of class struggle to bring about great order in the army and to prepare for war, for developing and strengthening in a still better way the three-in-one combination of the armed forces, for effectively doing a good job of putting militia work on a sound basis in three aspects, for making full preparations against war of aggression and for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. The militia is the firm foundation of the people's war in the era of modernization. The people's war is the core of the system of Chairman Mac's military thought. Despite the development of weapons, the power of the people's war cannot be changed. No one can change the fundamental principle that the armymen and people are the basis of victory. Winning victory in a future war against aggression still depends on the legacy of people's war which Chairman Mao has given us. The more modern a full-scale war, the more we must stress the powerful strength of the three-in-one combination of the armed forces and the more we must stress giving play to the role of the militia.

"Whether it in coordinating the war, reinforcing the troops, supporting the frontline or consolidating the rear, it is necessary for the militia to take part. The tasks shouldered by the militia have become more difficult and more is demanded from the militia. Therefore, in a future war against aggression, the strategic position of the militia will not be lowered, but elevated, no matter how one views it, the role of the militia will not be smaller, but greater. To defeat a very modernized aggressive enemy, the most fundamental method is still to rely on the people's war. Naturally, we must also seize time and speed and strive to modernize national defense. While speeding up the building of our army, we must strive to strengthen militia building. This is a major issue that affects winning or losing a war and the existence of the nation."

Yang Shang-kuei continued: "Riding on the east wind of implementing the spirit of the National Militia Work Conference, we must further study Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war and study, publicize and implement well the inscriptions of Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman Hsu of the Military Commission, allowing everyone to understand them."

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PRC
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"We must also increase our understanding of the strategic position of the militia, restore and give play to the fine tradition of militia work and strive to promote militia work with extremely great revolutionary feelings and a high sense of political responsibility."

"In close connection with the reality of militia work, we must now place emphasis on eradicating the remnant poison, fight a people's war of eradicating the remnant poison and deeply expose and thoroughly criticize the crimes and fallacies of the gang of four in sabotaging militia work in ideology, theory and in line." We must also integrate militia work with the three great revolutionary movements, carry forward and give play to the glorious tradition of the militia in integrating labor with military training, give full play to the roles of the militia as the backbone elements and leaders in the various movements and mobilize and organize the militia to make contributions to realizing the four modernizations. We must also carry forward and give play to the glorious tradition of the Chingkangshan armed struggle and carry forward and give play to the glorious tradition of having the party in command of the armed forces. The local party committees at all levels must proceed from the overall situation of being prepared against war, being prepared against natural disasters and doing everything for the people, integrate militia building with current revolution and production so as to simultaneously grasp the three great revolutionary movements, strive to implement the brilliant inscriptions of wise leader and commander Chairman Hua, strengthen militia building in the new historical period and arduously struggle to make good preparation against a war of aggression."

Deputy Commander Hu Ting-chien of the Kiangsi Military District then said: "Located in the strategic rear of the southeastern coastal area, Kiangsi is directly responsible for the important tasks of supporting the liberation of Taiwan and defending the coastal area. We must seriously implement the inscriptions of Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman Hsu of the Military Commission and the spirit of the National Conference on Militia Work. We must effectively make a success of militia work, strengthen preparedness against war, be prepared at all times to wipe out all enemies who dare to invade and struggle to fulfill the general task for the new period and to defend the powerful socialist motherland."

A militia representative from the Kiangsi tractor manufacturing plant pledged that the 28 million people of Kiangsi would strengthen militia building, do a good job of putting militia work on a sound basis in three aspects and make new and still greater contribution to fulfilling the general task for the new period.

FIRST SECRETARY HSU CHIA-TUN ATTENDS KIANGSU CADRES MEETING

OW161107Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 14 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee held a meeting of cadres in Nanking on the morning of 13 August to convey the guidelines of the National Conference on Farmland Capital construction.

A total of 2,374 attendants included Hsu Chia-tun, Hu Hung, Chu Chiang, Chou Tse, Huang Chao-tien, Wang Ping-shih, Chin Hsun, Liu Lin, Chang Chung-liang, Wang Hai-su and Chen Ko-tien, responsible comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committee; Lin Yu-sheng and (Tsai Jung-sheng), responsible comrades of the provincial Military District; Kung Wei-chen, Yang Ting-pao, Chen Ho-chin, Tseng Ju-ching, Pao Hou-chang, Liu Shu-hsun, Wang Chao-chuan, Liao Yun-tse and Ting Kuang-hsun, vice chairmen of the Kiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee; and responsible persons of various provincial-level departments, commissions and offices. Also present were secretaries of various prefectoral, municipal and county party committees attending a provincial conference for commending units that produced high yields in the summer harvest; responsible persons of departments in charge of planning, agriculture and water conservancy; responsible persons of commune-and

brigade-run enterprises and agricultural scientific research institutes and centers; secretaries of state farm party committees; representatives of communes and production brigades and teams which had achieved high yields in the summer harvest; and responsible persons of provincial-level organs concerned.

Comrade Chu Chiang presided over the meeting. Comrade Hu Hung conveyed the important instructions and speeches of Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Li and Vice Premier Chi Teng-kuei at the National Conference on Farmland Capital Construction as well as the guidelines of the conference.

In dealing with how to study and implement the guidelines of the National Conference on Farmland Capital Construction, Comrade Hu Hung pointed out:

1. We must conscientiously study and profoundly comprehend the guidelines of this national conference. What we must immediately do is convey to the broad masses Chairman Hua's important instructions, Vice Chairman Li's important speech and Vice Premier Chi's summing-up speech at the national conference and the good experiences exchanged at this meeting. In the spirit of the rectification campaign, leaders of party committees at various levels and those of various departments should also sum up and check their work against the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. They should remove all ideological barriers to rapid development of agriculture.

2. In accordance with the requirements set by the party and state, we must learn from the experiences of fraternal provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, expose contradictions, discover our shortcomings and devise measures for accelerating agricultural development and construction. We should mobilize the masses to earnestly learn from the good experiences of Tachai, Hsiyang, Hunan, Shansi and Shantung, discover our weak links and advance all our work to new levels.

3. We must vigorously publicize and implement the two important documents recently approved and issued by the party Central Committee on reducing the peasants' burdens and improving cadres' work style. We must implement party policies and help cadres improve their work style. The two most important things we must do in implementing party policies are: First, we must conscientiously implement the principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work," insure more pay for more work and oppose equalitarianism. Second, we must try in every possible way to reduce the peasants' unreasonable burdens and firmly correct the phenomenon in which all trades try to get something from production teams so that the foundations of production teams are undermined. We must insure that the peasants receive more as output grows, that income is distributed as promised and that those who do more work are paid more.

Party committees at various levels should do good jobs in consolidating communes and brigades, implementing the party's economic policies and distributing income. They should insure that the peasants receive more as output grows. They should strive to fulfill the requirement, set by the provincial party committee, that each peasant's income be increased by 8 to 10 yuan this year.

4. We must make overall plans for tackling mountains, rivers, farmland, forests and roads in a comprehensive way and for thoroughly developing agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries. From now on, our province's central task in farmland capital construction is to build farmland capable of producing 1,000 catties of grain per mou, yielding double the target set in the national program for agricultural development and producing 1 ton of grain per mou.

On behalf of the provincial party committee, Comrade Hsu Chia-tun said at the National Conference on Farmland Capital Construction: We are determined to work hard in the next 7 years so as to build 15 million mou of the province's more than 50 million mou of grain-producing land into farmland capable of producing 1 ton of grain per mou, build 30 million mou into farmland with yields doubling the target set in the national program for agricultural development, and build the rest into farmland capable of producing 1,000 catties of grain per mou by 1985.

5. We must make vigorous efforts to carry out our current tasks in order to wrest an all-round bumper harvest this year. Our province already reaped a bumper harvest of summer crops this year and the harvests of early rice and corn were also good. However, more than half of our task of increasing grain output this year will be fulfilled by reaping all late-ripening crops. It is hoped that everyone will fully understand the difficulty of this task, be determined to surmount all obstacles, deepen the movement to learn from Tachai [words indistinct] and try in every possible way to wrest a good harvest of autumn crops.

BRIEFS

CHEKIANG THEORETICAL MEETING--The Chekiang Provincial Institute of Social Sciences held a meeting on 6 and 7 July to discuss the criteria of truth. Some 60 propaganda and theoretical workers from various colleges and universities, provincial and municipal party and cadre schools, mass media departments and provincial and municipal organizations attended the meeting. Shang Chin-huai, director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CCP committee, spoke at the meeting. The participants stressed that practice is the only criteria of truth, and pledged to further study the basic philosophical works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and to penetratingly expose and criticize the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four in advocating idealism. [Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 16 Jul 78 OW]

CHEKIANG COLLEGE EXAMS--The Chekiang provincial party committee held a provincewide telephone conference on 14 July to make further preparation for the upcoming unified college entrance examination. (Chu Lu), deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee, presided over the conference. (Chieh Chi), Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial enrollment committee, spoke. The conference called on party committees at all levels to strengthen leadership over political and ideological work during the examinations, to select politically reliable, honest and knowledgeable persons to review test papers, to pay close attention to the health of examinees and persons reviewing test papers, to maintain secrecy on test papers and to stop the evil practice of accepting students by irregular means. [Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 16 Jul 78 OW]

CHEKIANG SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS--Hangchow, 5 Aug--The following scientific organizations have been restored and have resumed their academic activities in Chekiang Province: the textile engineering, chemical industry, civil construction, silicate, metallurgical, water conservancy, radio electronics, agricultural, plant protection, horticultural, sericultural, soil and fertilizer, animal husbandry, tea, forestry, marine products, psychology, botanical, and medical institutes. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0205 GMT 5 Aug 78 OW]

KIANGSU PUBLICIZES HSIANGHSIANG EXPERIENCE--The Kiangsu provincial party committee recently issued a circular urging party committees at all levels to earnestly study the CCP Central Committee's instructions on learning from the experiences of Hsianghsiang County, Hunan, in implementing party policies and reducing peasants' burdens. The provincial party committee urged the various party committees in the province to conduct a general investigation of how the party's economic policies have been implemented in the rural areas, and urged them to work out effective measures by the end of August to reduce peasants' burdens in their respective areas. [Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 17 Jul 78 OW]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
SOUTHWEST REGION

J 1

KWEICHOW PLA RALLY HAILS MILITIA WORK MEETING INSCRIPTIONS

HK170915Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] On 15 August, 1,500 cadres and fighters of the Kweichow Military District held a rally in Kweiyang to hail the inscriptions of Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Yeh and Central Military Commission Vice Chairman Hsu for the National Militia Work Conference. They pledged to study and implement the inscriptions and the spirit of the conference, strive to strengthen militia building in the province and put militia work on a sound basis in three aspects.

"The rally was held under the direct leadership of the provincial CCP committee. Ma Li, Chih Pi-ching, Wu Shih, Chang Chung, (Tuan Chih-chung), (Mo Chun-ho), (Li Ming), Tien Hua-i and (Wang Fan), responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the Kweichow Military District, attended the rally. Comrade (Kung Shu-hsiang), chief of staff of the provincial military district, presided."

Wu Shih, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, read the inscriptions. Chang Chung, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee and commander of the military district, made a speech in which he praised the great significance of the inscriptions, noted the important role of the militia in modern war and pledged to implement the inscriptions and the spirit of the National Militia Work Conference.

Comrade Ma Li, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and first political commissar of the military district, presented facsimiles of the inscriptions to the provincial military district and the provincial CCP committee.

NCNA REPORTS 40,000 MINORITY CADRES HOLD LEADING TIBETAN POSTS

OW171054Y Peking NCNA in English 0733 GMT 17 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Lhasa, 17 Aug (HSINHUA)--Over 40,000 cadres of Tibetan and other minority nationalities hold a variety of leading posts in the Tibet Autonomous Region. This number makes up 64 percent of the total number of cadres in the region. Of the ten vice-chairmen of the regional revolutionary committee, six are of Tibetan nationality.

Cadres of minority nationalities constituted only 30 percent while Han cadres made up 70 percent when the autonomous region was set up in 1965. Implementing Chairman Mao Tsetung's policy toward minority nationalities, Premier Chou En-lai gave instructions to reverse the proportions. Now, leading cadres of minority nationalities account for 44 percent at regional level, 41.9 at prefectural level, 58 at county level and one hundred percent at commune level.

The regional party committee lays great emphasis on training these cadres. The first secretary of the party committee, Jen Jung, often goes to the countryside with one or two cadres of Tibetan nationality. While working alongside them, he teaches them how to make investigations and sum up experiences. He eagerly passes on to them working methods and leadership skills.

The region has a scheme for training cadres of minority nationality. One way to raise their cultural, political and theoretical level is to send them to study at schools or training classes. 70 percent of the cadres at county level and above have taken part in such studies.

I. 17 Aug 78

PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTH REGION

K 1

TIENTSIN DAILY CALLS FOR EXPOSURE OF PRISON COVERUP

SK171113Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 14 Aug 78 SK

[Text] TIENTSIN DAILY on 15 August on its second page, under the headline "Grasp the Key Link of Class Struggle, Bring About Great Order in Tientsin, and Carry the Struggle To Exposure and Criticize the Gang of Four Through to the End," carries an article by (Liu Feng-shan), director of the Movement Office of the Tangku ward party committee and deputy secretary of the Tientsin soda plant party committee. The article is entitled "A Reactionary Document Which Covers Up Problems, Oppresses the Masses and Protects Personal Stands," and exposes and criticizes the document No 142 concocted by certain responsible persons in Tientsin Municipality.

The article points out: The No 63 prison of the Tientsin soda plant was a place where a group of ruffians who rabidly engaged in smashing, beating and looting used torture to extract confessions from and held in custody leading cadres and the broad masses of people. This place was named No 63 prison because its telephone number was 63. This prison, where people were jailed on false charges, was a product of some responsible persons in Tientsin who actively followed Lin Piao and the gang of four to push the counterrevolutionary political program. It was a sinister example which they personally cultivated and energetically advertised.

The outrages of the No 63 prison were exposed as early as the beginning of 1970. But because they played at intrigues and maneuvers and dished up a document with regard to various problems in the Tientsin soda plant, namely document No 142, the lid which was about to be lifted was again kept on.

Document No 142 forcefully stipulated that it was not permissible to accuse, redress any grievances or make any comments concerning the No 63 prison, in a vain attempt to suppress the people's dissatisfaction and quell their struggle.

Document No 142 is iron-clad proof that some responsible persons in Tientsin Municipality closely followed Lin Piao and the gang of four in stubbornly pushing the counterrevolutionary political program in order to usurp party and state power, covered up problems, oppressed the masses and protected themselves.

Today, if we want to thoroughly lay bare the criminal conspiracies of the No 63 prison, it is imperative to clearly settle accounts with it and with document No 142, which was fabricated by some responsible persons in Tientsin Municipality.

BRIEFS

HOPEI SUPPLY MEETING--Some 2,000 supply workers in Shihchiachuang, Hopei Province, held a meeting on 7 July to celebrate Chairman Hua's inscription for the National Conference of Supply Departments on Learning From Taching. (Wang Man), deputy director of the provincial Planning Committee, presided over the meeting. Yueh Tsung-tai, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, read Chairman Hua's inscription and called on the provincial supply front to do a good supply job by fulfilling the following four requirements: 1) Deepening the exposure and criticism of Lin Piao and the gang of four and unfolding the "one criticism and two blows" campaign; 2) effectively consolidating their work; 3) correctly handling the relationship between politics and professional work; and 4) speeding up the disposal of accumulated goods. [Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jul 78 OW]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHEAST REGION

L 1

HEILUNGKIANG RALLY EXONERATES SOME, PUNISHES OTHERS

OW160632Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Aug 78 0W

[Excerpts] On 12 August, the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee held a rally to criticize that person who pushed a fake left, real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line in our province during the early period of the Great Cultural Revolution and the former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee, to reverse verdicts on innocent people falsely accused and to handle cases of beating, smashing and looting. The rally reversed the verdicts in the (Hung Chin-chien) case and in the (?31 January) case and also criticized, struggled against and arrested three archcriminals-- Han Chao [formerly Standing Committee member of the Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee], (Liu Tso-wen) and (Ting Shu-shun)--guilty of beating, smashing and looting.

The main site of the rally was at the theater in the provincial exhibition hall. More than 290,000 people throughout the province listened to a radio broadcast of the rally proceedings.

Leading comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees Li Li-an, Li Chien-nai, Chen Lei, Chen Chien-fei, Wang Chin-tzu, Chao Hsiang-yuan, Kuan Chou, Chang Hsiu-chih, Juan Yung-sheng, (Chen Chin-sheng), Chang Shih-chun, (Chen Yen-chih), (Hsieh Ling-hsin) and Lu Kuang attended the rally. Comrade Li Li-an spoke at the rally. (Li Chin-sheng), representing the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building, where the late Comrade (Ou-Yang Hsiang) served before his death, was also present. The rally was presided over by Comrade Chen Lei.

In the first stage of the rally, (Lieh Chu-min), chief of the provincial Public Security Bureau, and (Sun Ching-tai), vice chairman of the political courses committee of Harbin Industrial University, exposed and criticized that person who pushed a fake left, real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line in our province in the early period of the Great Cultural Revolution and the former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee for their crimes in creating the (Hung Chin-chien) case and persecuting Comrade (Ou-Yang Hsiang) and for their crimes in plotting and creating the (?31 January) case and suppressing the masses.

Then, Comrade Chen Chien-fei, secretary of the provincial party committee, read the provincial party committee's decision on reversing the verdicts on Comrade (Ou-Yang Hsiang) and the (?31 January) case.

The document pointed out: On 24 November 1968, Comrade (Ou-Yang Hsiang) wrote a letter to the former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee to expose the questionable political history of that person who pushed a fake left, real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line in our province in the early period of the Great Cultural Revolution. He used his pen name from his middle-school days, (Hung Chin-chien), in the letter. Out of his counterrevolutionary need to usurp party and state power, that person labeled Comrade (Ou-yang Hsiang) a counterrevolutionary and persecuted him to death. The so-called (?31 January) counterrevolutionary incident was a major political frame-up plotted and created at the Harbin Industrial University by followers of that person who pushed the fake left, real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four in our province in the early period of the Great Cultural Revolution. It was done at his command so he could usurp party and state power. The verdict should be thoroughly reversed.

In the second stage of the rally, (Chang Chih-tao), deputy chief of the provincial Forestry General Bureau, (Tsan Yu-shu), responsible person of the Political Department of Harbin Industrial University, and (Yu Cheng-yuan), deputy secretary of the Harbin (Chien-cheng) machinery plant party committee, took the floor, exposing and criticizing Han Chao, (Liu Tso-wen) and (Ting Shu-shun), archcriminals guilty of beating, smashing and looting.

Since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, the archcriminal in beating, smashing and looting Han Chao closely followed Lin Piao and the gang of four, consorted with that person who pushed a fake left, real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line in our province in the early period of the Great Cultural Revolution and the former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee, did many evil things and committed alarming crimes. He vigorously engaged in beating, smashing and looting, plotted and directed struggles by force and created bloody incidents. He created many false charges and injustice, ruthlessly framed revolutionary cadres and revolutionary masses. He assembled bourgeois factional forces and vigorously engaged in conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power. He viciously attacked great leader Chairman Mao, esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, wise leader Chairman Hua and other leading comrades of the party Central Committee. In the more than 1 year that Han Chao was isolated for investigation, he clung to his reactionary stand. His attitude was far from honest. He influenced and corrupted guard personnel, escaped from his study class, formed an alliance with his cohorts and resisted the investigation campaign. Han Chao was guilty of serious crimes and aroused great indignation among the people. With the approval of the provincial party committee, Han Chao was classified as an archcriminal in beating, smashing and looting, dismissed from all positions inside and outside the party, expelled from party and public offices, and put under arrest by judicial organizations for punishment according to the law.

During the Great Cultural Revolution, the archcriminal in beating, smashing and looting (Liu Tso-wen) closely followed Lin Piao and the gang of four; threw himself into the arms of that person who pushed a fake left, real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line in our province during the early period of the Great Cultural Revolution; vigorously engaged in beating, smashing and looting; plotted and created many bloody incidents of struggle by force; and committed serious crimes. He plotted and created the bloody 13 August incident. He created the incident in which the student (Li Chang-yen) was killed. He ruthlessly persecuted revolutionary cadres and took the lead in beating up leading cadres of schools. He tried his utmost to falsely accuse people and wantonly persecuted revolutionary cadres and the masses. (Liu Tso-wen's) crimes were proved by irrefutable evidence and incurred great indignation among the people. After he was put into isolation for investigation last February, he showed not the slightest repentance. His attitude was bad and he clung to his reactionary stand. With the approval of the provincial party committee, (Liu Tso-wen) was classified as an archcriminal in beating, smashing and looting, dismissed from all positions inside and outside the party, expelled from party and public offices, and put under arrest by judicial organizations for punishment according to law.

During the Great Cultural Revolution, the archcriminal in beating, smashing and looting (Ting Shu-shun) closely followed Lin Piao and threw himself into the arms of the gang of four; ganged up with the gang of four's backbone elements in our province and active counterrevolutionaries Nieh Shih-jung [formerly vice chairman of the Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee], Liu Hsueh-feng [formerly Standing Committee member of the Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee] and others; vigorously engaged in beating, smashing and looting; and committed serious crimes. Using the position and power he had usurped, he ruthlessly persecuted cadres and beat up the masses. Two middle-ranked cadres were permanently maimed and many people sustained injuries from beating. (Ting Shu-shun) on many occasions attended sinister meetings called by Nieh Shih-jung and Liu Hsueh-feng and viciously attacked the provincial party committee's 5 March meeting. He assembled more than 100 people who forced their way into the provincial party committee, forcibly occupied the conference room of the Standing Committee, beleaguered leading members of the provincial party committee, broke into the confidential office of the provincial party committee and seized more than 300 secret documents. With the approval of the Harbin Municipal CCP Committee, (Ting Shu-shun) was classified as an archcriminal in beating, smashing and looting, dismissed from all positions, expelled from party and public offices and put under arrest by judicial organizations for punishment according to law.

The archcriminals Han Chao, (Liu Tso-wen) and (Ting Shu-shun) were arrested on the spot, according to law, to the great satisfaction of the masses.

KIRIN DAILY CARRIES 1977 SPEECH BY SUNG CHEN-TING

SK160926Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 14 Aug 78 SK

[KIRIN DAILY 14 August article: "Analyze the Gang of Four's Reactionary Theories Centering on the Counterrevolutionary Political Program"--Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2200 GMT on 13 August says that the article is excerpts of a speech delivered by Standing Committee member of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee Sung Chen-ting at a November 1977 provincial theoretical cadres meeting]

[Text] The great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat advanced by great leader and teacher Chairman Mao is the most important achievement in Marxism of our time. It indicated the fundamental road for a state which has won victory in the proletarian revolution to [words indistinct] restoration and build socialism. As far as ideology and theory are concerned, the party's 11th line struggle was launched around the question of whether to uphold or vitiate this great theory.

It was with a set of ultraleftist tricks that the gang of four tampered with this great theory of Chairman Mao's. Unlike Liu Shao-chi, who openly spread the theory of the dying out of class struggle, they shouted at the top of their voices slogans about class struggle and chanted bombastic words about continuing the revolution. Lin Piao defined the Great Cultural Revolution as making revolution against those who had made revolution against others. The gang of four developed this counterrevolutionary slogan into a comprehensive counterrevolutionary political program which described veteran cadres as democrats and democrats as capitalist boaders, and concocted a range of reactionary theories for the purpose of peddling this counterrevolutionary political program. In his political report to the 11th national party congress, wise leader Chairman Hua penetratingly criticized the gang's counterrevolutionary political program and incisively and accurately expounded Chairman Mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Based on my comprehension of Chairman Hua's political report, I will now analyze and criticize the gang's reactionary theories, centering on their counterrevolutionary political program in ten fields:

1. The fallacy of "the new changes in class relations in the socialist period." This was the starting point of the whole set of reactionary theories of the gang. As we all know, an analysis of the situation of various classes in society is the basis our party's in formulating its program, line, policies and tactics. Having scientifically analyzed the various classes in the society of old China, Chairman Mao set forth the general line and the general policy for the party in the period of the new democratic revolution, which guided out party to victory in China's new democratic revolution. When the new democratic revolution developed into the socialist revolution, new changes in class relations were bound to take place. But such changes had nothing in common with the new changes advocated by the gang.

At the second plenum of the seventh national party congress, Chairman Mao foresaw that the main contradiction in our country was to be between the working class and the bourgeoisie after the victory was won throughout the nation. This was a radical change in class relations which took place when the revolution entered the period of socialism. Subsequently, Chairman Mao pointed out on many occasions that the major permeated the entire historical period of socialism.

In 1957, when socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production was in the main completed, the bourgeoisie lost the social foundation which provided conditions for their existence and development. Through the struggle against rightists, the bourgeoisie was once again dealt a telling blow politically. But the old bourgeoisie still existed, the vast petty bourgeoisie constantly bred capitalist forces, and new bourgeois elements kept emerging. The bourgeoisie was still a considerable force in terms of their capacity for maneuver and the influence they wielded. It always tried to find agents inside the party and pinned its hopes for restoration on capitalist roaders inside the party.

Chairman Mao further analyzed the situation of various classes in our society after the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production was in the main completed, and pointed out that class struggle would still exist for a long period and that socialist revolution could not stop there. To persistently continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, Chairman Mao formulated the basic line to which our party was to adhere in the historical period of socialism, and advanced the theory on correctly distinguishing and handling contradictions among the people and contradictions between enemies and ourselves in socialist society.

Chairman Mao taught us: "The working class must closely unite with and rely on its most reliable allied force--poor and lower-middle peasants. It must unite with and rely on revolutionary intellectuals and, in the meantime, win over and unite with the majority of upper petty bourgeoisie, all patriotic intellectuals, people of the national bourgeoisie who are willing to accept the transformation to socialism and other patriotic personages, so as to exercise dictatorship over the reactionary class, reactionaries and elements opposed to socialist transformation and socialist construction." Chairman Mao's analysis of the classes in socialist society theoretically and systematically solved questions concerning the nature, motive force and targets of the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The gang vilified Chairman Mao stating that he had not solved the problem of the changes in class relations in the socialist period, babbling that after reading Chairman Mao's books they were still unable to understand the situation of various classes today. They rigged up forces to set up a team to conduct investigations on so-called class relations, and frantically blustered that Chang Chun-chiao was to write a book on the analysis of classes in the period of socialism which was to be used as a basis for formulating future policies. At the same time, the sworn follower of the gang--the overlord of northeast China--also blustered: "We should study the theory on class relations in the socialist society." On his instructions, Liaoning Province held a so-called theoretical symposium to study the new changes in class relations in the socialist period in late February 1976.

After plotting, the gang's absurd theory on the so-called new changes in class relations in the socialist period was concocted and dished up. What did they mean by "new changes?" They meant that veteran cadres became capitalist roaders, veteran workers became people with invested interests, young workers were even worse, poor and lower-middle peasants lagged behind ideologically in the socialist revolution, and intellectuals were the stinking ninth category. On the other hand, the "advanced elements" they relied on were the landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries, bad elements, ghosts and monsters and such political careerists, renegades, newborn counterrevolutionaries, gangsters and smash-and-grabbers as Ma Tien-shui, Yu Hui-yung, Chih Chun, Chang Tieh-sheng, Weng Sen-ho and Chen Ah-ta. In this way they completely reversed the relationship of the people to the enemy in the historical period of socialism. Revolutionaries became counterrevolutionaries and vice versa; the motive force of the revolution became the targets of the revolution and vice versa. This was the starting point of the counterrevolutionary political program and the series of counterrevolutionary fallacies concocted and pushed by the gang of four.

2. The gang of four concocted the fallacy that there was a bourgeois class inside the party. This was the major indication of the "new changes in class relations" advocated by the gang.

The theory that there was a bourgeois class inside the party was first advanced by Chang Chun-chiao. Through theoretical symposiums under their control, the gang of four and their sworn follower also distorted Chairman Mac's instructions, babbling that "a bourgeois class within the Communist Party does not mean a handful of capitalist roaders, nor just some elements, nor agents," that "the bourgeoisie inside the party exists as a class," "it means a class as a whole," and so forth.

At the first theoretical symposium of our province, which was directed by the former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee, he, following the gang of four and their sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China, said: "The bourgeois class inside the party emerged and took shape after the new democratic revolution developed into the socialist revolution. This is a concentrated manifestation of the new changes in class relations after the revolution entered a new period."

Such nonsense by the gang barefacedly tampered with Chairman Mao's thesis on capitalist roaders within the party. Chairman Mao said: "You are making the socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is. It is right inside the Communist Party--those in power taking the capitalist road." If we have a comprehensive and true grasp of these words, we will know that by "the bourgeoisie right inside the Communist Party" Chairman Mao meant "capitalist roaders within the party." And the "capitalist roaders within the party" to which Chairman Mao referred many times were "the representatives of the bourgeoisie within the party." One reason he did not say "the representatives of the bourgeoisie are within the Communist Party" was that statement "right inside the Communist Party" was to follow "you are making socialist revolution, and yet don't know where the bourgeoisie is." Another reason was to sharply expose the bourgeois nature of the capitalist roaders inside the party.

Wise leader Chairman Hua pointed out: "So long as supreme party and state power rests with a leading core which adheres to the Marxist-Leninist line, the capitalist roaders cannot possibly grow into a bourgeois class inside the party because they are a mere handful. And what is more, they are being constantly exposed and weeded out. Only when the capitalist roaders succeed in usurping supreme party and state power, as they have done in the Soviet Union, is a bureaucrat monopoly capitalist class formed and the party turned into a bourgeois party."

As we know, our party is under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist leading core headed by great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. Over the past 28 years, despite the interference of the revisionist line, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has always occupied the leading position. Therefore, our party is a glorious, great and correct party. The gang of four slanderously said that a bourgeois class was formed inside the party. This was not only a barefaced vitiation of Chairman Mao's systematic thesis on capitalist roaders, but also a vicious vilification of our great party and our great leader Chairman Mao.

The gang of four carried their fallacy on a bourgeois class inside the party to the level of being a universal thesis, and babbled that, in its historical development, the bourgeoisie was to undergo three stages--the stage of non-monopoly bourgeoisie, the stage of monopoly bourgeoisie and the stage of the bourgeoisie inside the party. This was an open vitiation of Lenin's theory on imperialism. Lenin taught us: "Imperialism and monopoly capitalism are the last stage of the development of capitalism, and the monopoly bourgeoisie is the last form of the bourgeoisie." In criticizing Lin Piao's absurdity on the so-called "three milestones," Chairman Mao pointed out: "This is still an era of imperialism," thus safeguarding Lenin's theory on imperialism. But the gang of four and their trumpeters said: "Lenin's theory is outdated," "Chairman Mao's instructions are not right, either."

"The monopoly bourgeoisie is not the last form of bourgeoisie." And "after the monopoly bourgeoisie, yet another stage of the bourgeoisie inside the party is still to come." According to them, it would be inevitable that capitalist restoration took place after the proletarian political party seizes political power, and that the Chinese Communist Party would become a bourgeois political party. What theory was this? It was most barefaced, counterrevolutionary clamor and an out-and-out counterrevolutionary theory.

3. The gang's fallacy that distribution according to a labor-generated bourgeoisie provided an economic argument for their fallacy that "there is a bourgeoisie within the party."

As we all know, "to each according to his work" is a socialist distribution principle and is diametrically opposed to capitalist exploitation. This is actually a basic known fact of Marxism. However, the gang of four had the audacity to allege that this basic known fact was an economic foundation which generated bourgeoisie. In regard to this issue, the gang of four staged a magic show which distorted and tampered with Marxism.

While elaborating on the doctrine of distribution according to labor in the criticism of various major programs, Marx pointed out: The principle of distribution according to labor embodies the principle of exchanges of equal amounts of labor. This principle has been used in exchanging commodities in capitalist society, and in this sense, the equal rights embodied in the principle of "to each according to his work" is still the right of the bourgeoisie. Exercising the principle of "to each according to his work" means that consumer goods are to be distributed to all laborers according to a uniform standard set for the quality and quantity of their labor. Speaking from this point of view, we can say that this is a right. But if we use the same standard for laborers with different labor capabilities and a different number of family members in allocating consumer goods, a difference in property among laborers will result. Therefore, this right, when applied to laborers of different standards, becomes an unequal right. Marx said: Of course, this is a corrupt practice, but this kind of practice is unavoidable in the first stage of communist society. This is because rights will never transcend the economic structure of a society, and social-cultural development is restricted by the economic structure.

This argumentation advanced by Marx not only expounds the nature of distribution according to labor, but also rebuts the abstract equality and justice divorced from social and economic conditions peddled by the lassalean and keynoted in various major programs.

From this precise and simple argumentation by Marx, we can see that his noting of the rights of the bourgeoisie was actually aimed at the right to exchange an equal amount of labor for an equal amount of labor. When Marx mentioned the enforcement of this right, he stressed that there was a dialectic of equality and inequality among laborers. Marx did not say at all that this bourgeoisie right implied any exploiting factor, or that distribution according to labor would generate a bourgeoisie. On the contrary, Marx stressed that the use of this bourgeoisie right in distribution according to labor did not entail recognition of any class difference.

All of this is basic knowledge of Marxist political economy. However, the gang of four made a big fuss about the word "bourgeoisie" in the statement on bourgeois rights, and equated the bourgeois rights embodied in distribution according to labor with capitalism. They babbled that the existence of bourgeois rights was an important economic foundation for generating new bourgeois elements and for turning bourgeois democrats into capitalist roaders. They negated the socialist nature of distribution according to labor, described income differences among laboring people due to distribution according to labor as class opposition and took seniority and high wages as an economic standard to identify capitalist roaders.

They described the differences existing in allocation among leading cadres of the party, government and army and the broad masses of people as class exploitation. Revolutionary leading cadres from the central to the local level were classified by them as "bourgeoisie inside the party" and as targets of revolution.

Distribution according to labor is an allocation pattern determined by socialist public ownership. The gang of four described distribution according to labor as an economic foundation which generated bourgeoisie in order to slander the socialist economic system as a capitalist system. In short, what they wanted to do was to continue the revolution and overthrow the socialist system. They were out-and-out reactionaries.

4. Based on the abovementioned fallacies, the gang of four concocted a counterrevolutionary political program, drivelling that veteran cadres were democrats and democrats were capitalist roaders. This counterrevolutionary political program is the core of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political thought.

The gang of four knew that the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, who had followed Chairman Mao in seizing political power, and the leading veteran cadres at the various levels were the biggest obstacles to their usurping of party and state power. To usurp power, they could not but clean them up. For this reason they fabricated fallacies, babbling that the mainstay of the bourgeoisie inside the party was the revolutionary veteran cadres at all levels, that veteran cadres are bourgeois democrats because they took part in democratic revolution, and that it was an inevitable objective law that democrats would become capitalist roaders.

In short, the gang arranged an escape-proof net for the veteran cadres so that the veteran cadres could not avoid being "capitalist roaders" and the "bourgeoisie inside the party" when viewed in the light of politics, economy, history and the actual situation, and would be struck down in the end as a matter of course, allowing the gang of four and its followers, the monsters who wore the mask of revolution, to come into power. According to the gang of four's reactionary logic, participation in the bourgeois-democratic revolution was a grave unforgivable crime of veteran cadres, and a solid basis to bind them to being capitalist roaders.

This is absolutely ridiculous from the stand of both theory and practice. We all know that Marx and Engels not only formulated the tactical principle of communists taking part in the bourgeois-democratic revolution, but also participated in and pushed forward the German bourgeois-democratic revolutionary movement. If a communist acts in this way, should he become a bourgeois democrat? No. Engels pointed out that communists took part in the movement in the capacity of a proletariat democrat. That is to say, they participated in the inevitable democratic revolution proceeding from the stand of the proletariat and in the interests of the proletariat. They took part in the democratic revolution at that time not because they regarded it as their ultimate goal, but because they aimed to make use of the accomplishments of the democratic revolution in waging a struggle against the bourgeoisie and in opening up the road for socialist revolution. Lenin further pointed out when he was leading the Russian revolutionary movement that a program for action which was adaptable to the tasks of a proletarian democrat was our party's minimum program. The proletarian democrat described by Engels and Lenin was the proletarian revolutionary.

Chairman Mao carried Marxism-Leninism forward under the new historical conditions, putting forth the new democratic revolutionary theory. Chairman Mao taught us that the Chinese Communist Party should not only take part in the democratic revolution, but also direct the democratic revolution so as to achieve a transformation toward socialist revolution through the democratic revolution and by relying on leadership over the democratic revolution.

The great majority of our party's veteran cadres participated in the new democratic revolution simply because they cherished the far-reaching ideal of realizing communism.

Some comrades held petite bourgeois or bourgeois democratic thoughts when they were admitted into the party. But in the period of democratic revolution led by the party, with the education of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and in the long revolutionary war and revolutionary struggle, they were tempered to become vanguard fighters of the proletariat. In the period of socialist revolution, even though some comrades had problems of insufficient spiritual preparation for socialist revolution, as a whole the majority of comrades followed Chairman Mao in continuing the revolution, and sprang from the forge of study and struggle to become the backbone force of our country's socialist revolution and construction.

There were people who had been bourgeois democrats in the period of democratic revolution and became capitalist roaders in the period of socialist revolution. But they were few in number. The majority of our party's veteran cadres were proletarian revolutionaries--not bourgeois democrats. Such labels as "bourgeois democrat" or "capitalist roader" could not be tagged on them. The gang of four's vilifying of them just showed that the gang of four harbored a deep-seated hatred for democratic revolution and socialist revolution. They tried to launch a vindictive counterattack not only against the socialist revolution, but also against the democratic revolution. They were out-and-out "home-going legions." They tried to do what Chiang Kai-shek's 8 million-strong army had failed to do--to eradicate our party's cadres, destroy the proletarian dictatorship and socialist system which had been gained with the bloody sacrifices of tens of millions of martyrs, and build a new feudal, bourgeois and revisionist dynasty so as to realize Chiang Kai-shek's fond dream of returning to the mainland and Lin Piao's illusion of restoration.

5. The gang of four stretched their sinister tentacles to the great People's Liberation Army of China, did their best to push their counterrevolutionary political program within the army and fabricated a whole set of fallacies to oppose and confuse the army.

The gang of four slandered the People's Liberation Army and dealt blows at our proletarian army by using most vicious words, brazenly clamouring that it was necessary to rectify the army, start a prairie fire in the PLA, ferret out capitalist roaders inside the party and strip them of their power. Their goal was to destroy our great wall and destroy China in accord with socialist imperialism and imperialism.

While launching unbridled attacks against the Liberation Army, the gang of four also stretched sinister tentacles to the militia, scheming to build a counterrevolutionary second armed force. They fully tampered with Chairman Mao's theory, line, principles and policy on militia building, vainly attempting to split the militia from our three-in-one armed force system and set the militia against the Liberation Army. Their aim to replace the Liberation Army with militia was a vain attempt to detach the militia from the leadership of the party and place it under the control of the gang of four. They tried to make the militia a tool for waging a struggle against the bourgeoisie inside the party and a tool for them to stage a counterrevolutionary coup.

6. The gang of four frenziedly pushed their counterrevolutionary political program in every field of the national economy, taking the so-called "theory of productive forces" as the criterion for classifying capitalist roaders. They instigated the entire sphere of the national economy to ferret out capitalist roaders, criticize the theory of productive forces and undermine the material bases of the proletarian dictatorship.

The gang of four tampered with the dialectics of Marxism-Leninism with regard to the mutual relationship between politics and economy, negated the final decisive role of productive force in the development of society and opposed keeping politics firmly in command in production and vocational work.

They opposed the magnificent plan of realizing socialist modernization which had been put forward by Premier Chou based on the directives of Chairman Mao, babbling that the four modernizations were aimed at developing the country in a capitalist way and at carrying out the theory of productive forces.

They also viciously injured Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping by false accusations. They regarded all the responsible cadres from the central and local authorities who implemented the principle of grasping revolution and promoting production as those who advocated the theory of productive forces, tagged them with the label of capitalist roaders and instigated the people to thoroughly strike them down. As for those cadres at grassroots level and the workers, peasants and masses who held fast to their posts, engaged in production and went all-out for socialism, the gang of four and its pawns violently abused them, saying that they laid the foundation for capitalism and that they gilded the capitalist roaders. The former principal responsible person of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee and his followers did their utmost to push this attitude of the gang of four. The gang of four's perverted action pushed our country's national economy to the brink of collapse.

They also tried to make false charges in a vain attempt to lay the responsibility for their crimes in sabotaging the national economy on Chairman Hua and other leading comrades of the central authorities, and thus realize their scheme to usurp supreme party and state power.

7. The gang of four spread their counterrevolutionary political program in all fields of cultural life and concocted extremely reactionary material and criminal counterrevolutionary fallacies.

The gang of four spared no efforts to bring education, science and culture together within the orbit of so-called "fighting against the bourgeoisie inside the party." They tried to destroy education, science, culture, knowledge and intellectuals, and carried out the policy of hoodwinking the people so as to go back to the dark ages and enable themselves to usurp party and state power without running up against any obstacles.

In the field of education, the gang of four blocked the spirit of Chairman Mao's directives, fabricated the "two assessments," spread the reactionary fallacy that the education front had been under the "dictatorship of the sinister line," for 17 years, negated Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, undermined our country's proletarian education undertakings and persecuted the broad masses of intellectuals. They fundamentally negated Chairman Mao's principles on education and advocated that all the schools and branches of learning should be managed for the sake of a profession--the so-called "profession of struggling against capitalist roaders," so as to bring up a kind of people--so-called "vanguard fighters fighting against capitalist roaders." Hoping to cause a sensation, they propagated that it was better to have workers without culture than to have intellectual aristocrats with culture, in a vain attempt to disrupt education, hoodwink youth and make youth serve as their reactionary functionaries.

In the field of literature and art, Chiang Ching, together with Lin Piao, fabricated the theory of the "dictatorship of the sinister line on the literary and art front." They thoroughly negated the prominent status of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on the literary and art front and negated the achievements scored by revolutionary literature and art for 17 years. The gang of four went so far as to frantically try to write off the tremendous achievements scored by proletarian literature and art in the 100 years since the Internationale, saying that this period of time was a blank. They shamelessly advertised that Chiang Ching was the only one who ushered a new era in proletarian literature and art. The literature and art which Chiang Ching advocated be freed from ban was conspiratorial literature and art, and was so-called "works that show the depth of the struggle against the capitalist roaders."

They vainly tried to bring all literary and artistic creation within the orbit of distorting and tampering with the party's history and vilifying revolutionary leading cadres, the party, the proletarian dictatorship and the socialist system, in an effort to make the works serve their usurpation of party and state power. In the field of science and technology, the gang of four advocated a theory which described science as useless. They slandered Premier Chou's directive concerning the strengthening of research in basic theory as "evil winds of theory" and "rightist come-back." They smeared that the "outline report" of China's Academy of Sciences was a "program for restoration," and frenziedly clamoured that it was necessary to ferret out the so-called "bourgeois headquarters" by applying the method of following the vine to find the melon.

8. The gang of four dished out fallacies to do away with the Chinese Communist Party and replace it with its gang.

They babbled that the party had already turned bourgeois and must be reconstructed by them. They advocated that it was necessary to disband all organizations of the party. Then what kind of party would they build? All their actions fully proved that they would build a hodgepodge of political careerists, renegades, secret agents, newborn bourgeois elements, newborn counterrevolutionaries, riffraff and smash-and-grabbers, landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries, bad elements and monsters. If the gang of four had accomplished their evil purpose to reconstruct the Chinese Communist Party, the party of Marxism and Leninism would become, as Chairman Mao said, a party of revisionism and fascism, and China as a whole would change its color.

9. In order to push its counterrevolutionary political program, the gang of four babbled that the internal function of Leninism regarding the proletarian dictatorship was out of date. They attempted to direct the spearhead of dictatorship at the inside of the party and to switch the proletarian dictatorship to fascist dictatorship.

Marxism-Leninism holds that the proletarian dictatorship exercises democracy over the majority of people in the total population and only exercises dictatorship over the minority of people of the downfallen exploiting classes. It holds that protecting the people and crushing resistance by the reactionary classes and the reactionaries who vainly attempt to stage a come-back are two inseparable matters. On the question of correctly handling contradictions among the people and in his other writings, Chairman Mao greatly developed the Leninist theory on the proletarian dictatorship. Chairman Mao also pointed out: In order to maintain social order and protect the interests of the broad masses of the people, it is also necessary to exercise dictatorship over those who commit embezzlement, swindling, murder and arson and who are criminal gangs and bad elements severely undermining social order.

The gang of four frenziedly opposed the stipulations of the functions of the proletarian dictatorship in Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought. As early as in 1967, they fabricated the phrase "over-all dictatorship." In 1975, Chang Chun-chiao also published a sinister article on the "over-all dictatorship" and laid the term "over-all dictatorship" to Lenin. In addition, he distorted Marx' thesis on the historical task of the proletarian dictatorship and urged exercising dictatorship over workers and peasants, urban and rural areas, mental and physical laborers and those who were accused by them as persons having bourgeois thoughts but who actually only differed with them.

In 1976, after they fabricated such fallacies as "a new change in class relationship," "a bourgeoisie has taken shape inside the party" and "all veteran cadres are equated with capitalist roaders," they tried their utmost to vigorously agitate for emphatically directing the apparatus of the proletarian dictatorship at the party.

Over the past many years, the gang of four went all out to practice fascist dictatorship over Communist Party members, revolutionary cadres and intellectuals, workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. Countless revolutionary cadres and masses were massacred in cold blood.

In 1976, the confidant of the gang of four in the Public Security Department came to Kirin Province to further promote the sale of the sinister stuff of the gang of four. The former principal responsible member of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee and his cohorts recommended a speech made by the confidant of the gang of four as compulsory reading for public security departments, and began to keep watch on the revolutionary cadres whom they had judged to be dangerous elements. If the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua had not taken a resolute measure to smash the gang of four with one blow, and if the gang of four had accomplished their evil purpose to usurp party and state power, it is hard to say how many more Communist Party members and revolutionary masses throughout China would have been massacred.

10. The gang of four put forward a counterrevolutionary policy of putting disorder at the core and taking "overthrow all" as their target so as to win victory and usurp party and state power by creating disorder.

At the beginning of the Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao said that great disorder across the land would lead to great order. The "disorder" advocated by Chairman Mao meant creating disorder among enemies and reactionaries and carrying out the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Taking class struggle as the key link to promote socialist revolution, consolidate the proletarian dictatorship and accelerate socialist construction involves the dialectical relationship between disorder and order.

The gang of four wantonly distorted Mao Tsetung Thought. The "disorder" asserted by them was aimed at throwing the people into chaos and instigating those bad elements who were their co-called base in society to launch an attack against the proletariat. They babbled that only through disorder could we regain our vigor. They attempted to develop their power and realize their conspiracy to usurp party and state power precisely by creating disorder.

In order to throw the party into chaos, they clamored that where the apparatus of the party organizations was working, there was a grave situation. In order to throw the government into chaos, they blustered that it was necessary to establish a "Paris Commune," to thoroughly smash the old apparatus and to smash the judicial and public security organs. In order to throw the army into chaos, they blustered that it was better to thoroughly paralyze the PLA General Headquarters and that it would not matter if a civil war were started, because only through a civil war could some problems be settled.

In order to throw the national economy into chaos, they put forward the rule of not engaging in production for the sake of an incorrect political line. In order to call a halt to production, they blustered that wherever a chimney emitted smoke, we should rush that place.

Chang Chun-chiao and his followers said: Do not be afraid of lowering production and throwing the situation into chaos; only with low production and a chaotic situation will the people in power be brought down. The losses will befall the state, the blame will be on those in power and the power will belong to us. This was a voluntary confession of the reactionary purpose of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary strategy by which they vainly attempted to upset all.

We have analyzed the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political theories in these ten fields.

Generally speaking, these reactionary theories take the "new change in class relations in the socialist stage" as the starting point, "socialist production relations give rise to a bourgeoisie inside the party" as the theoretical basis, the counterrevolutionary political program of equating veteran cadres with democrats and democrats with capitalist roaders as the center, "throw all into chaos" and "destroy all" as the counterrevolutionary strategy, and usurpation of supreme party and state power and restoration of capitalism as the ultimate purpose. These theories are fairly left in form and appear extremely advanced and revolutionary, but they are ultra-rightist in essence. They are meant to overthrow all the achievements of China's revolution over the past 50 years, trample underfoot the 900 million Chinese people and consign China again to the abyss of semi-feudalism and semi-colonialism. These reactionary theories demonstrate the great reactionary nature of the bourgeoisie and expose the fraud of the bourgeoisie. We should by no means underestimate the internal wound to the people's thought which they caused. Sustained and redoubled efforts should be made to thoroughly criticize them in the field of theory, to wipe out their pernicious influence and to sweep away all obstacles to realizing the new period's general task.

BRIEFS

KIRIN TRAFFIC SAFETY CONGRESS--The Kirin Provincial Traffic Safety Congress of advanced units and elements was recently held in Changchun. More than 465 representatives from advanced units in traffic safety of the various fronts attended the congress. Present at the congress were Comrade Sung Chieh-han, deputy secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee and vice chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and Comrade An Chih-wen, vice chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee. During the congress, participants sincerely studied wise leader Chairman Hua's brilliant conscription for the communications front and the important instruction given by Vice Chairman Li Hsien-nien in regard to safe production on the communications front, and discussed the speeches by leading comrades of the Kirin provincial party committee. [Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Aug 78 SK]

LIAONING TEACHERS--Liaoning Province recently sent 45 teachers from Shenyang, Luta, Chinchou, Tantung and Tiehling to Tibet to help the Tibetan people develop education. Before they left Shenyang, leading comrades of the Liaoning provincial party and revolutionary committees and responsible comrades of departments concerned received all the teachers and encouraged them to make efforts to improve the standard of science and culture of China. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Aug 78 SK]

LIAONING ANIMAL HUSBANDRY--Implementing the party's economic policies in pastoral areas and overcoming severe natural adversities, the Wengniute banner of Liaoning Province achieved a bumper harvest in livestock breeding. From late-June, 1977 to late-June, 1978, the number of animals of this banner increased from 784,000 head to 805,000 head, showing a gross increase of 16.27 percent and a net increase of 2.74 percent. Beginning last year, communes and brigades of this banner have gradually carried out the policy which allows commune members in pastoral areas to keep a few livestock for personal needs and increased the number of such livestock. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Aug 78 SK]

TAN CHI-LUNG ATTENDS TSINGHAI ANIMAL HUSBANDRY FORUM

OW161351Y Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 14 Aug 78 CW

[Excerpts] A scientific-technological conference of various departments under the provincial Animal Husbandry Bureau was recently held in Sining Municipality. The participants conscientiously studied the speeches made by Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng at the National Science Conference and related documents and summed up their experiences. The conference commended advanced units and individuals, discussed an 8-year plan for developing science and technology in the field of animal husbandry in Tsinghai and studied specific measures for implementing the plan.

The conference pointed out: Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the scientific-technological work in the animal husbandry and veterinary field has developed from nearly nothing to its present state in this province. We have achieved some important results in promoting animal husbandry in the highlands. In particular, we have raised more than 2.6 million head of fine wool, semi-fine wool and crossbred sheep and have established 30 state livestock farms during the past years.

Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees--Tan Chi-lung, Yang Yen, Chao Hai-feng, Ma Wan-li, Shen Ling and (Shang Ching-tien)--attended the closing ceremony of the conference.

Comrade Tan Chi-lung gave instructions on how to promote steady development of animal husbandry with finer quality and a greater number of livestock and how to realize modernization of animal husbandry. Comrade Ma Wan-li also spoke at the conference.

Comrade Ma Wan-li called on party committees at various levels and all staff members and workers on the animal husbandry front to hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao, take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, grasp the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously, quickly promote scientific-technological work in the field of animal husbandry and make contributions to realizing the great goal of the four modernizations.

BRIEFS

KANSU LEADERS--The 1978 northwest regional basketball match ended on 5 August in Lanchow. A closing ceremony was held on 6 August which was attended by Hsiao Hua, first political commissar of the Lanchow PLA units; Chao Chu-chi, secretary of the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee; and other responsible comrades of the Lanchow PLA units. [Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 7 Aug 78 HK] On 6 August, Ko Shih-ying, vice chairman of the Kansu Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and Ho Ying, vice chairman of the Lanchow Municipal Revolutionary Committee, attended a women's baseball match between the Philippines and Kansu teams. [Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 8 Aug 78 HK]

SINKIANG LIVESTOCK BREEDING--By the end of June some 7.5 million head of young animals had been delivered in Sinkiang, with a survival rate of 91 percent. In Aletai Prefecture alone, some 932,000 head were delivered, with a survival rate of 99.1 percent. [Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 15 Jul 78 CW]

HSIN WAN PAO COMMENTS ON STATUS OF SENKAKU ISLANDS

HK170815Y Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 16 Aug 78 p 1 HK

[Unattributed "New Talk" column: "There Is No Tacit Consent Regarding the Tiaoyutai Islands"]

[Text] What has happened to the Tiaoyutai Islands following the signing of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty? The islands are called Tiaoyutai in Peking and Senkaku in Tokyo. A person in Japan has said that China has given its tacit consent to Japan's ownership of the islands. The person who said this is Nakasone, leader of a group of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party of Japan. He said that it was CCP Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping who gave this tacit consent. This so-called tacit consent refers to Teng Hsiao-ping's assurance to the Japanese that an incident similar to the one in April, when more than 100 armed Chinese fishing boats entered the waters off the Tiaoyutai Islands, will not recur. On the basis of this assurance, Nakasone formulated his theory of tacit consent.

Has Teng Hsiao-ping given this kind of assurance? We outsiders do not know. The report on the assurance came from Japan. If Teng Hsiao-ping has in fact given this assurance, can this assurance be interpreted as tacit consent? No. The meaning of the assurance is actually quite clear. The assurance corresponds to the spirit of Section 1 of Article 1 of the treaty which says: "The two signatories affirm that in mutual relations all disputes will be solved by peaceful means and that they will not resort to armed force or threat of armed force." That is all there is to it.

The Tiaoyutai Islands are China's fishing islands, but Japan says that the islands are its Senkaku Islands. This is a dispute. If both sides resort to force, they are bound to "resort to armed force or threat of armed force." Guaranteeing not to do so means guaranteeing to carry out the provisions of the treaty and to implement the spirit of the treaty. All these have nothing to do with giving consent to ownership of the controversial land.

What Nakasone has said is nothing but a distortion based on his own wishful thinking.

A handful of people in Japan have always made a great deal of noise about the Tiaoyutai Islands and have always used the islands to stir up trouble. They deliberately sent several people to hoist a flag on the islands and to live there for several days in order to show their "occupation" of the islands. They deliberately sent several ships to the islands and sent several planes to circle over the islands in order to show their "control" over the islands. In the final analysis, these were nonsensical acts. Before the signing of the peace and friendship treaty, this handful of people tried to poison the atmosphere and tried to stop the signing of the treaty. The spirit of the treaty will never tolerate a recurrence of this kind of trouble. The Japanese authorities have the duty to firmly control and stop this kind of trouble.

Though the Tiaoyutai Islands are small, they are larger than an inch of land. As far as China's stand is concerned, it will fight for every inch of its land. This was China's stand before and is China's stand after the signing of the treaty. This is an invulnerable stand. If the fish belong to China, no one will be allowed to rob them by force or by trick. Tacitness may sometimes occur (it is just impossible to shout all day long). However, tacit consent will never be given.

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